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WASHINGTON.

Texas Senators and Representatives Admitted to Seats.

Representative Connor Makes His Initial Speech.

The National Bank Men Before the Banking Committee.

The Legal Tender Decision.

Attorney General Hoar Argues in Favor of its Reversal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL BANK MEN HAVE ANOTHER HEARING.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The National Bank men had a long talk this morning with the House Banking Committee, on the subject of the Funding bill and the banking question generally. Brief speeches were made and inquiries answered by Messrs. Hall, of Boston; Calhoun, of New York; Coleman, of Troy; Clark, of Philadelphia; Huntington, of Washington; Bald, of St. Louis, and Nazro and Medill, of Chicago. The wish of the committee seemed to be to get the views of bankers on the subject of free banking. These gentlemen were unanimous in saying that nothing at free banking could be done under the Funding bill, but were divided in opinion as to what might be done under an extension of the present bank law. The committee did not give any indication of its own views, but the members said they were greatly pleased with the interview and would undoubtedly be aided in reaching wise conclusions by the facts, figures, and arguments presented. One or two of the bank men had a conference this afternoon with the Secretary of the Treasury about the Funding bill. They want the compulsory section stricken out, but it is believed they made suggestions that will be accepted by way of compromise. They object to the clause giving the 43 per cent circulation, but with Mr. Sherman's Committee. He was willing the figures should be fixed at 90 per cent as in the present law, and as the only object was to secure sufficient protection, he didn't know but he would consent to ninety-five per cent. They were satisfied that it should remain at ninety per cent. Mr. Sherman says he is willing now to have the fixed. The Secretary also said he was willing to exempt the banks from State and municipal taxation on so much of their capital as is represented by bonds. They asked that the time of option for payment of the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds, in the new bill, be extended, and thought the Secretary would be willing to concede something on this point. They further asked for a reduction of the 1 per cent tax on circulation. The Secretary said this was higher than is necessary, and he would agree to some reduction, though he did not say how much. The Secretary then wanted to know if the gentlemen thought the National Banks would come into the provisions of the proposed law if these changes were made. He was answered that they probably would, though it would be well to cut out the clause coercing them. They were afraid of that, because if they are now coerced on the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds, no one can tell how soon some future Congress may want to coerce them on 3 per cent bonds. It was held that they and the Treasury would be more likely to work together in harmony if all coercive measures are abandoned and the bill is fairly amended, so that they can have no just ground of complaint. The bank men leave the city with the conviction that this will be done.

CONNOR, OF TEXAS.

The House had the spiciest time of the session to-day over the proposition to swear in the Texas members, which brought up the question of the fitness of Connor, one of the members-elect, who is an ex-officer of the regular army, and a Democratic carpet-bagger from Indiana. Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported unanimously in favor of all the candidates who hold certificates from the Governor. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, objected to Conner being admitted, and had several affidavits read, charging him with great cruelty to soldiers while he was in the service. At this point General Butler came in, and, not knowing exactly what Shanks had done, had the same affidavits read over again, and then took the floor in his most warlike style, demanding that Conner's case should be investigated. Many of the strongest men in the House took issue with Butler at once, and, for three-quarters of an hour, Brooks, of New York, Garfield, Poland, Dawes, Schenck, Banks, Stevenson, and Orth, made it hot enough for him. The points against Butler were that Conner had all the constitutional requirements and regular credentials, and if his personal conduct had been such as to unfit him for a seat on the floor, it should be a matter for investigation after he became a member. Mr. Dawes said this was the first instance of such an objection as Butler had raised being made in the history of Congress. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, characterized the attempts of Butler as base. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, styled it preposterous. Brooks, of New York, asked what would become of most of them if such a course was to be insisted on. Finally the House divided, and Butler was worse beaten than ever before. He could only rally twenty-one votes for the yeas and nays, and only seventeen for tellers; and when the vote was really taken not a single person ... the leader of the House. When the Speaker ... the four Texans to the ... they, with a single ... the sorriest lot ... in one invoice. Next received from any ... in the shape of exhibition ... from Mr. Representative Connor ... in which he got in a hard blow on Butler, by thanking the House for settling the question at rest in Texas by its last vote. He said when he was on the stump, it was thrown in his teeth that, no matter how many votes he got, Butler, who ruled the House of Representatives, would demand that he be rejected, and it would be done. He judged that the last vote showed the common belief on this subject in Texas to be erroneous. Most of his speech, and his manner as well, were in very bad taste, and the effect of both were heightened by the exceedingly boyish appearance of Connor.

THE TRAFFICKING GOLLADAY.

It appears that the House Military Committee got additional evidence in Golladay's case just as the report was made up to go to the House, but as he had resigned it was determined to drop the matter. The evidence was to the effect that the father of the cadet appointed, after coming over from New York, being introduced to Golladay, and at once receiving the promise of an appointment, immediately returned to New York and drew a check on his bank for $1,700, the exact sum the man himself had given as cash for the nomination, and that two days after this check was drawn the appointment arrived from Washington.

NEW BOLIVIAN MINISTER.

Hon. John W. Caldwell, of Ohio, ex-United States Minister to Bolivia, reached here to-day, in his new character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Bolivia to the United States.

THE FUNDING BILL—REMONSTRANCES AGAINST THE BANK SECTIONS.

The Chicago bank delegation this evening received from that city remonstrances against the compulsory features of the Funding bill, which were signed by about forty banks and over eight hundred leading business houses of the place. They will be laid before the House to-morrow. Letters say that more may be expected before the end of the week, and that by next week the interior towns and cities will be heard from on the same side.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Attorney General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision in its consequences, public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, approved by the President, having all the forms of law. Attention had been called in both Houses, to its constitutionality. There ... this weight of authority to ... and besides it was a law substantially acquiesced in by the people for nearly eight years, and on which transactions upon millions of dollars of contracts had been settled. The statute, so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal; but at a time when by law this court consisted of nine members there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies. The question was decided here by four against three Judges. The question, therefore, reducing it to its essence, was upon the judicial opinion of a single man a case was ... He suggested that it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting the legislation of such an important character. He pressed the reopening of the question because it concerned a great mass of private interests, but more especially because it ... the powers of government ... to present it when the bench was full, so that they may forever settle what the law should be. Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, the Court, after the opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him that it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion on the legal tender case should be changed.

Mr. James M. Carlisle replied, saying the Attorney General had analyzed, and disparagingly criticised the Court, because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by a vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judgment of the Court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of a small majority deciding the question? Whatever might be the majority, it was, nevertheless, the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with previous actions of the Court? He then referred to the ... that the case of Hoffman ... one of the bank cases ... principles applicable to another party had been ... from one term to another for the purpose of argument, showing that they had all been carefully and elaborately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

The House Committee to-day agreed to add ..., O., to the list of ports of entry in the ... Merchandise bill.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated Jno. P. McCarthy ... at Valparaiso, Ind.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.

The President, with General Sherman, will attend the funeral of General Thomas at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will attend, with other distinguished officials, including Senators and members of Congress.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts last week, $3,452,988.

VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

... agreed to a bill for the settlement of claims of the Americans against Venezuela, which will be reported to the House.

NEW MEXICO.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed ... for an enabling act to admit New Mexico to the Union. An effort was made to postpone it until next session, but failed ... to two.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

... March 31.—Upon the conclusion of ... a discussion ensued ... thereof proposed by ...

Mr. TRUMBULL, ... Senators ... Fifteenth Amendment ...

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

Mr. DRAKE presented the credentials of J. W. Flanagan and M. C. Hamilton, as Senators from Texas, the former ... March 4, 1871, and the latter ... asked that the gentlemen be sworn in. The credentials were read and the oath ... THURMAN, and the Senators took their seats on the Republican side.

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

The House joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of General Thomas was passed.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial from citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., for the entire abolition of the income tax.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

The bill allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty as Soldiers' Homes was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to establish the National Institute of Arts and Sciences in Washington.

PROPOSED RIVER SURVEY.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under direction of the War Department, of the line of water communication between tide-water on the James River and the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of the James and Kanawha Rivers and tributaries, with a view to ascertaining the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war, and to meet the commercial necessities of the Mississippi Valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill granting lands to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company.

GENERAL AMES' CASE.

At 1 o'clock the case of General Ames, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. Vickers argued that the alleged declaration by Ames to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make the intention valid.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. SAWYER, CARPENTER, CONKLING, MORRILL, Maine, DAVIS, SAULSBURY, DRAKE, and THURMAN, until adjournment.

No action taken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL DISCONTINUING THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Arnell from the Committee on Education and Labor, relative to the Bureau of Education, and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up.

Mr. MCNEELY, a member of the same committee, opposed the bill ... management ... connection with the funds of the bureau; that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Rogers, requiring an account of the disposal of the funds, and charged that the real object of the bill was to cover up the Freedmen's Bureau, and let it escape from examination by confounding it with the Bureau of Education.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. DOCKERY, SHANKS, ARNELL, HOAR, and other members, till the close of the morning hour, when, the discussion being closed, Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay it on the table.

Messrs. WASHBURN (Wis.) and WOOD supported, and MAYNARD opposed the motion. Rejected—81 against 92, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

THE TEXAS MEMBERS.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and that they were *prima facie* entitled to seats.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) was opposed to the swearing in of Connor, ... affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was Captain in the United States Army, and of having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the Military Commission which tried him.

Mr. VAN TRUMP asked whether the affidavits were *ex parte*.

Mr. BUTLER admitted that they were.

Mr. VAN TRUMP submitted that they should not be used to effect the judgment of the House.

Mr. SHANKS moved to refer the charges against Connor to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STEVENSON, a member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the committee, and charged that the objection made to Connor was that he alone of the delegation was a Democrat, a bad Texan boy. That might be all true. He did not expect to see any very high specimens of Christian gentlemen sent up here from Texas; but what had they to do with that? How did that affect Connor's right to a seat? The member from Massachusetts, who charged that person, on affidavits, with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was, in his judgment, a farce, and worse—it was a base partisan proceeding, and as such he denounced it. ["Good for you," from a Democratic member.]

Mr. ORTH denounced the proceeding against Conner as most preposterous. He was a native of Indiana; had entered the army and served continuously until the close of the war, and then been appointed Captain in the regular army, in which he had served until the time he had accepted the nomination as a candidate for Congress, in Texas. Against his loyalty the breath of suspicion could not be brought. Captain Connor was charged with being severe to his soldiers. If that was a disqualification, other members of the House might be accused. It might exclude those who were attempting to exclude the young man from his seat. He was sorry Captain Connor came here, the only Democratic carpet-bagger in Congress. The affidavits read from newspapers were unworthy of the attention of the House, and he hoped the House would promptly say so.

Mr. DAWES said this was the first time an objection had been made to swearing in a member-elect because of unbecoming or improper conduct while he was not a member. While he (Dawes) was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, statements and affidavits had been received as to the criminal conduct of a member from New York, and the committee had directed him to return them to the persons sending them, with notice that it was a question between the member and his constituents, and if they chose to be represented by the gentleman it was their own business, and not the business of the Committee on Elections, or of the House.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not reply to the denunciation of his eloquent and impulsive friend from Ohio (Stevenson), that this was a partisan proceeding, because, with a majority of three-fourths in the House, one Democrat more or less was of no consequence. He had believed it his duty to bring to the attention of the House four affidavits he had read of officers, and non-commissioned officers, swearing to what Captain Connor had said at a public meeting, where he advocated his election, on the ground that he had whipped his negro soldiers, and bribed them to commit perjury.

Mr. GARFIELD asked if it would be safe to establish a rule of inquiring into the character of speeches made by candidates for Congress.

Mr. BUTLER replied that his proposition was that the House could inquire into anything that ought to be inquired into. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON. I would like to ask the gentleman one question.

Mr. BUTLER. No, sir; I cannot yield to you at all.

Mr. STEVENSON. I want information.

Mr. BUTLER. I have not time to give you you want. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON. I do not believe the gentleman is competent to inform the House.

Mr. STEVENSON. Then why ask me? [Laughter.] ... would refuse. Because I believed you ...

Mr. BUTLER went on to ... the affidavits to the attention ... had brought ... and he had said he was not responsible ... he had said in a political speech to get votes.

The discussion, which at times became quite heated, was further carried on by Messrs. INGERSOLL, SHANKS, and BUTLER (Mass.), against the right of Connor to a seat, and Messrs. HALE, STEVENSON, POLAND, SCHENCK, and BANKS in favor of it.

Mr. SHANKS said he had once sent Connor as a cadet to the Naval Academy, and he had been dismissed for utter worthlessness.

Mr. STEVENSON alluded to the fact that the control of the subject had been taken from the Committee on Elections by the gentleman who generally took charge of everything. According to the argument of the gentleman (Butler), if anybody brought to the House *ex parte* affidavits taken in Virginia, New Orleans, or Texas, making charges against a member, he would have to be arrested from his seat and tried on the charges. He had heard some of the most outrageous charges made against sundry members of the House. He did not believe them. He did not believe any member had ever taken a minister of the Gospel and chained him in the chain-gang of negroes, and made them all work together like slaves. He did not believe any member of the House had carried away the treasure of a whole city. [Laughter.] It was false, if anybody said it, and he for one would spurn with contempt the man who would ask the House such a question. But if the House tried this question, it would have to try that.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman let me say—

Mr. STEVENSON. No, sir. I believe in *lex talionis*.

Mr. BUTLER. That is—I gave you five minutes; you will not give any.

Mr. STEVENSON. The gentleman robbed the Committee of Elections of its whole time, and gave back five minutes. [Laughter.]

Finally the discussion closed, the motion of Mr. Shanks was rejected, and the four Texas members were sworn in. Their names are W. T. Clark, J. C. Connor, E. Degener, and G. W. Whitmore.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, Mr. CONNOR was allowed ten minutes for a personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Shanks to the fact that his (Connor's) father had been a prominent opponent to that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and that he (Shanks) supposed he owned him, because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Butler, he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability, he had been forcibly impressed, to-day, with the conviction that he (Butler) had missed his calling, and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of low comedian.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER (disdainfully). Oh, he don't know any better. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNOR. I withdraw it.

Mr. SHANKS remarked that the member from Texas had not told the House that he was expelled out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness and again added that he was worthless.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Shanks that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that the remarks in reference to him, which were in order an hour ago, were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS. I beg pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the debate in general, had been "too general on ... particulars in part and not particular enough." ... the idea of free trade as a ... He ridiculed applying the United States, with its great extent of country and variety of soil and climate, the theories which have been applied to such insignificant spots of the earth as England, France, Belgium or Germany. They might as well undertake to fit the apparel of a great, lusty, growing youth, in full prime and vigor of life and of large stature, to a decrepit, worn-out dwarfish old man. The bill had been called the Schenck bill, and he had been held responsible for everything in it. That was not fair. If the committee had wanted to get up a bill which would be satisfactory to each member it would never report a Tariff bill. There were many things which had not met his approval, and which he would vote against. For instance, he had been for coming down 20 per cent on the duty on coal; but a majority of the committee was not of the same opinion, and therefore the bill had been reported without any amendment on the subject, but leaving the duty as it now stands. He had noticed that every man who had anything to protect was willing to have that protected, but was willing to fall in with the cry of free trade as to everything else. He upbraided it to be the intention of some member to move to recommit the bill or strike out the enacting clause. He reminded the House that the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the ... it now stands, and ... bill was a great reduction ... would effect a saving of ... the importation ... though it would not lessen the amount because of the increased consumption which would result from the reduction of the duty. If the bill was recommitted, the committee might vary the articles on which the reduction had been made—tea, sugar, coffee, spices, etc., but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and public credit. The committee had set out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue, and had fixed the sum at $29,000,000. A close calculation, however, showed that on the importations last year the reduction recommended would amount to nearly $25,000,000.

As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly that he never had had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on the various manufacturers of iron; nor has the committee done so in this bill. The committee had merely changed the classification. Some things might be apparently higher and some were lower, but the purpose of the committee had been to make the duties more specific and to improve the classification, but to keep the general average at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pig iron is reduced from $9.00 to $7.00 a ton. He explained in defence of the new classifications of steel, and of sugar, the uniform duty on steel being fixed at 2½ cents per pound, instead of the present rate of 2½, 3, 3½ and 3¾, with 10 per cent ad valorem ... rates on sugar, which are now 3, 3½, 4 and 5 cents per pound, being fixed at 1 cents for the ... cent, and part of the ¾ grades; ... grades, and 4 for the ... grades. He denied that this change was for the benefit of refiners, but claimed that it would ensure benefit to the consumers. He repelled the charge that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculture, and said there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looks so much to the agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on that and tow, and flax seed and castor beans, and hides, and all raw material that could be produced in the country against every influence brought to bear by the manufacturers of oil and leather. He, therefore, denounced the crocodile tears of those who have been expressing so much sympathy for the farmer. He criticised the project of the tariff suggested by the American Free Trade League, and said it must have had its paternity in England because it does not propose to tax the wines and silks of France, and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain which was a great nation, but protested against her making a tariff for the United States.

In conclusion, he said the real practical debate would take place on the details of the bill; and as that thing would come up first to-morrow in committee on the bill, he would invite them all to be here. [Laughter.]

The committee rose.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOGAN introduced, at the request of his friends, a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a resolution of inquiry similar to that introduced by Mr. Willey in the Senate, relative to the survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL SHENANIGANS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—One of the Democratic State Senators from this city is endeavoring to carry a bill through the Legislature to make the Fifteenth Amendment operative in New York. Many Democrats have promised to support this measure on the ground that it will convince the majority of the negro voters that their best friends are among the Democracy.

NAVAL.

The frigate Colorado and corvettes Alaska and Benicia, ordered to the Asiatic squadron, have been equipped with an extra supply of howitzers and Remington rifles and pistols for the special purpose of punishing the natives of Corea and Formosa for depredations on American shipping. The English, French, American, Dutch, and Russian squadrons will unite in an expedition, which will land five or six thousand men to attack the principal cities in Corea, and bring the authorities to terms.

GOLD.

The gold market was generally quiet to-day, though disturbed by occasional rumors about the Funding bill and further purchases of bonds.

RAILWAYS.

There was considerable activity in the railway market, and the Bull movement progressed fairly. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Northwestern, New York Central, and St. Paul. Five prominent operators, recently in the Bear combination, have joined the Bulls, who are confident of a further advance.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER

prepared by the Tammany Ring and passed by the Assembly, will probably go through the Senate without opposition, and receive the votes of many Republicans. The war between Tammany and the Young Democracy is virtually ended, though the terms of peace have not been fully determined.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

A quiet movement is understood to be in progress here and in Washington, looking to the removal of Collector Grinnell, and the appointment in his place of ex-Senator Thomas C. Murphy. The movement is said to have considerable strength, and, it is said, will be ardently championed by General Butler. Murphy has not before been supposed to be such a specially devoted friend of General Grant's as he has been of E. D. Morgan's.

DISASTER TO THE VENEZUELAN.

The steam freighter Camilla, which arrived here yesterday, having on board the passengers of the steamship Venezuelan, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, of Liverpool, who were transferred to the Camilla on the 9th of March, in latitude 23 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 61 degrees 19 minutes west, or about 1,500 miles from New York, and between 200 and 300 miles to the westward of the Azores, brings the following particulars of the disaster. The Venezuelan is a fine iron screw steamer of 1,270 tons register, with engines of 300-horse power; brig rigged, and plies on the line between Liverpool and Aspinwall, touching at several of the West India Islands, and at ports on the Spanish main. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March, with a full cargo of general merchandise, 8,000 pounds in specie, the mails, thirteen passengers, and a crew of forty-six persons, bound to the West Indies. From the date of sailing she experienced fresh gales, but, on the 12th, she encountered very heavy weather, which continued until the 16th, when she broke down. At 8 in the morning it was blowing a moderate gale, with a heavy cross sea running, and without any warning of the shock, the rudder dropped off. At the same time the stern post broke off, leaving a large hole in the vessel's side. The water rushed into the after stateroom, and in fifteen minutes it was full. Measures were taken at once to confine the water in the after compartment. Fortunately the next day the Camilla hove in sight and took on board the passengers. The Captain, all the officers, and forty-four of the crew of the Venezuelan remained with the ship. In a few hours after the ships parted company, a heavy gale set in, and the Captain of the Camilla fears that the Venezuelan could not, in her crippled condition, weather it. There is strong feeling among the passengers, also, that the Venezuelan did not survive the gale of the ... and ...

IOWA.

The Coming State Election—Prominent Candidates for Office—The Congressional Slate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 31.—The closing days of the Legislature are making rapid developments in the candidate business, and the aspirants are appearing in multitudes. We have the names of a few of them, the most of whom that are known are to be candidates, while the others are still in the hands of their friends, a safe place to stay. For Auditor of State, the favorite office among all others, we hear of James Chapin, of Benton; George J. ..., of Warren; Chas. Dudley, of Wapello; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur; J. D. Tracy, of Grundy; J. L. Loomis, of Buchanan. The first four are known to be candidates. For Register of the State Land Office, Aaron Brown, of Fayette; John Russell, of Jones ... Secretary of State ... Treasurer of State, and the opinion will be retained that the present incumbents ... O'Connor will doubtless ... Attorney General, Major ... opposition, although some ... of M. E. Cutts, of Mahaska ... state is also being written up ... General ... McCrary's renomination ... District ... the Second District it is ... T. Lane, of Davenport, Judge ... and Judge Cotton will be candidates against Smyth. In the Third District Allison declines to advance, and refuses to fill his third term. Politicians from that district say there are no candidates ready for the Allisonian stars. We have heard of a pair of them: General Vandever and S. P. Adams, of Dubuque; H. E. Newell, of McGregor; ... Deering, of Mitchell; Wm. Larrabee, of Fayette; J. G. Patterson, of Floyd, or Bulls, of Winneshiek; W. G. Donan, of Independence, with three or four counties to hear from. The contest in the Fourth District will not be lonesome. Loughridge is said to be a candidate for renomination for a third term. To get it the prophets of the district say he will have to lay out seven or eight strong men, who are named as follows: Ex-Governor Stone, principal, of Marion; Jno. Meyer, of Jasper; Judge ..., of Benton; Rush Clarke, Ryckill ..., ex-Governor Kirkwood, Geo. J. Boal, of Johnson; and Judge Williams. There is a desire, reported to be strong, for Grinnell to be a candidate, but it is understood that as a candidate he declines. In the Fifth no candidate against Palmer has appeared, unless it be Kasson, who is one week reported to be a candidate and the next week not. No other name has appeared upon the canvass. The opinion is very general in favor of Palmer's return, every Republican paper but one in the district having declared in favor of his renomination. In the Sixth District the state is not so plainly made bare, but it is said that Pomeroy will have as candidates against him, Couch, of Blackhawk; Orr and Lowrie of Boone; Scott, of Story, and Parsons, of Webster. Prominent papers in this district, however, aver that Pomeroy's success is sure.

Proceedings in the State Legislature.

DES MOINES, March 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Bailey, of Winneshiek, was chosen President pro tem.

A bill re-enacting the township railroad tax law, passed two years ago and declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, was passed—yeas, 33; nays, 13.

The Des Moines ... land grant was laid over until next Tuesday.

A bill providing that tax payers shall not attach to taxes levied for payment of judgments against counties or cities was passed.

The Railroad Tax bill occupied the most of the afternoon, causing the sharpest parliamentary fight of the session. The bill was finally ordered engrossed—yeas, 27; nays, 18. The bill provides that the State Treasurer shall levy a tax on gross receipts as follows: On the first $3,000 per mile or parts thereof 1 per cent; on receipts of over $3,000, and under $6,000, 1½ per cent, and on all receipts of $6,000 and over per mile 2 per cent.

The House passed the following bills: To authorize cities and towns organized under special charters, to amend, abolish or organize with new charters of incorporation under Chapter 51, Revision of 1860; to authorise improvements of streets and alleys; to confer certain powers upon Judges of the Circuit Court in relation to the law department of the State University; to amend Section 8, Chapter 73, of the laws of the Seventy-first General Assembly.

A joint resolution to strike the word white from Section 4 of Article 2 of the constitution.

THE FLOODS.

Extraordinary Rise in the Northern Illinois Rivers—Damage, Etc.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 31.—Rock and Pecatonica Rivers are higher than we have ever known them to be before. The recent melting of snow and the heavy rains have swollen all streams into great floods. Mills and ... are stopped, and much damage is being done by the overflow.

AURORA, Ill., March 31.—The Fox River is higher now than it has been for years. Some damage is being done by the flood.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 31.—The Illinois River and its tributaries are "on the rampage." Seldom in the history of the State has such a freshet been known.

GENESEO, Ill., March 31.—There is a great flood in the vicinity of the Rock and Green Rivers. There are reports of bridges carried away, railroad tracks badly washed, and extensive tracts of country submerged.

RIVERSIDE, Ill., March 31.—The Aux Plaine River, which has been swelling into a huge stream of late, shows signs of subsiding. It has overflowed its banks at some points south and north of this place. Riverside, however, is "high and dry."

CINCINNATI, March 31.—There is a flood now in the Ohio River. Water is in the first stories of the buildings at the foot of Main street and Broadway.

Fires.

DETROIT, Mich., March 31.—The large and handsome wholesale dry goods store of Partington, McMillan & Co., on Jefferson avenue, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock this evening. When discovered all attached to be on fire throughout every floor, and the whole building, which was part of one of the finest business blocks in the city, was leveled. The conflagration was prevented from spreading only by strenuous efforts. The loss on stock, building, and damage by heat to adjoining stores, was about $75,000; insured for about $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WOOSTER, O., March 31.—The ... belonging to Thomas Trainer was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $1,500; partially insured in the Richland Mutual. Some of the family are sick, and left the lamp burning, which exploded. They had barely time to make their escape.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—At 1 o'clock this morning the fruit-packing factory of A. B. Green & Co., on Canal street, was burned. The loss is ... insured for $3,000 in the Home, of Albany, and the Franklin companies. Loss on the building, owned by F. D. Stone, $3,000, insurance ...

UTAH.

The Mormons and the Cullom Anti-Polygamy Bill.

Remonstrance Adopted by a Mass Meeting at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, March 31.—At the mass meeting held to-day the following is the remonstrance drawn up and adopted:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: It is with no ordinary concern that we have heard of the passage by the House of Representatives of the House bill No. 1057, entitled "A bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Cullom bill, against which we desire to enter our earnest, unqualified protest, and appeal against its passage by the Senate of the United States, or for its reconsideration by the House of Representatives. We are aware you will bear with us while we present for your consideration some of the reasons why the bill should not become a law.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Of the 100,000 estimated population of the Territory of Utah, it is well known that all except ... Jesus Christ, or Latter Day Saints ... Mormons. They are ... Territory. They have settled it, reclaimed the desert waste, cultivated it, subdued the Indians, opened the means of communication, made roads, built cities, towns and settlements, encouraged education, and brought into being a new star and lustre to the national galaxy of your glorious Union; and we, the people who have done this, are believers in the principle of plural marriage, or polygamy, not simply as elevating, social, religious and a preventive of many evils which affected our land, but as a principle revealed by God, underlying our every hope of ultimate salvation and happiness in Heaven. We believe in the pre-existence of the spirits of men; that God is the Father of our being; that marriage is ordained as the legitimate source by which mankind can obtain an existence in his probation on the earth; that marriage relations exist and extend throughout eternity, and that without it no man can attain to an exaltation in the Celestial Kingdom of God. The revelation commanding the principle of plural marriage was given by God through Joseph Smith to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In the first paragraph is the following language: "Behold, I reveal unto you a new and everlasting covenant, and if ye abide not that covenant then are ye damned; for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter into glory." With the same language before us, we cannot view the plural marriage in any other light than as a vital privilege of our religion. Let our religion appear in the eyes of others as it may, to us it is a divine demand of equal force with any ever given by the Creator of the world to his children in the flesh. The Bible confessedly stands in our nation as the foundation on which its laws are based. It is the fountain from which our ideas of right and wrong are drawn, and it gives shape and force to our morality. Yet it sustains the plural marriage, and in no instance does it condemn that institution. Not only having, therefore, a revelation from God, and the belief and practice of this principle obligatory upon us, we have the warrant of Holy Scriptures, and the example of the prophets and righteous men, whom God loved, honored, and blessed; and it should be borne in mind that when this principle was promulgated, and the people of this Territory entered upon its practice, it was not a crime. God revealed to us His Divine word. His command in the Bible, which we had been taught to emulate, and regard as holy, uphold it, and there was no law applicable to us, making our belief or practice of it criminal. It is a crime in this Territory to-day, only as the law of 1862, passed long years after our adoption of this principle as part of our religious faith makes it such. The law of 1862 is now a dead ... prescription gives strength to another. ... opinion is liable to ... we respectfully remonstrate and protest against the passage of the bill now before the honorable Senate, feeling assured that, while it cannot accomplish any possible good, it may result in a great amount of misery. It gives no alternative but the cruel one of rejecting God's command and abjuring our religion, or disobeying the authority of the government we honor and respect. It is in direct violation of the first amendment to the constitution, which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It robs our priesthood of their functions and heaven-bestowed powers, and gives them to Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace, and priests, whose authority we cannot recognize, by empowering such to ... the only ones to celebrate marriage. As well might the law proscribe who shall baptize for remission of sins, or lay on hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. It encourages fornication and adultery, for all such marriages would be deemed invalid, and allow any sacred or binding force by our community, and those thus united together would, according to their belief and religious convictions, be living in a condition of habitual adultery, which would bring the holy relation of marriage into disrepute, and destroy the safeguards of chastity and virtue. It is unconstitutional in that it is in direct opposition to Section 9, Article 1, of the constitution, which provides that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. It destroys the right of trial by jury, providing for impanelling jurors composed of individuals of the recognized enemies of the accused, and of foreigners to the district where a case under it is to be tried, while the Fifth Amendment to the constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district ... Amendment to the constitution, which provides that excessive bail shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. It violates the eighth section, Article 1, of the constitution, which provides that Congress shall establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, in that it provides, in Section 27, a new, unheard-of, and special rule, applicable only to the Territory of Utah. It is unrepublican, in that, in Section 16, it places men on unequal ground, by giving one portion of the citizens superior privileges over others, because of their belief. It strips us, in Sections 17 and 24, of the land we have reclaimed from barrenness, and which we have paid the government for; takes all citizens of the rights to which we were entitled as settlers. It authorizes, by Section 16, the sending of criminals into distant military camps and prisons. It is most unjust, unconstitutional, and proscriptive, in that it disfranchises and proscribes American citizens for no other act but simply believing in the plurality of wives, which the bill styles polygamy, bigamy or concubinage, even if they never practiced or designed to practice it. It offers a premium for prostitution and corruption, in that it requires in Sections 11 and 12 ... wife and wives to violate the holiest vows they can make, and voluntarily bastardize their own children. Section 21 declares marriage to be a civil contract, names the officers who alone shall solemnize the rite, when our faith expressly holds it as the most sacred ordinance, which can only be solemnized by those holding authority from Heaven, thus compelling us to discriminate in favor of officers appointed by the government, and against officers appointed by the Almighty God. It takes away the right of conscience, and deprives us of an ordinance upon the correct administration of which our happiness and eternal salvation depend. It not only subverts religious liberty, but in Sections 18 and 19 violates every principle of civil liberty, and true republicanism, in that it bestows on Governors the authority to govern jails and prisons, remove their legally elected Sheriffs, appoint and remove Probate Judges, Justices of the Peace, Judges of all Elections, Notaries Public and Sheriffs, clothing one man with despotic, and in this republic, unheard of powers. It thus deprives the people of all voice in the government of the Territory, reduces them to abject vassalage, creates a dangerous, irresponsible and centralized despotism, from which there is no appeal, and leaves their lives, liberties, and every human right subject to the caprice of one man, and that man selected and sent here from afar. It proposes, in Sections 11, 12, and 13, to punish American citizens, not for wrongs, but for acts sanctioned by God and practised by His most favored servants, requiring them to call those bad men whom God chose for His oracles and delighted to honor even to cast reflections on the ministry of the Savior Himself. It strikes at the foundation of all republican government, in that it dictates opinions and belief, and prescribes what shall and what shall not be believed by citizens, and assumes to decide on the validity of revelations from Almighty God, the author of our existence. It disorganizes and reduces to a chaotic condition every precinct, city, and county in the Territory of Utah, and substitutes no adequate organization. It subverts by summary process nearly every law on our statute books. It violates the faith of the United States, in that it breaks the original contract made with the people of this Territory in the organic law, who were at the time that compact was made received as citizens from Mexican territory, ... of Jesus Christ, in the doctrines ... also with your honorable Latter Day ... understand that the Legislature of this body ... has never passed any law affecting the primary disposal of the soil, but only adopted regulations for controlling our claims and possessions upon which improvements to the amount of ... This bill, in Section 22, repeals the law of the Territory containing said regulations, thereby leaving us no legal protection in our hard-earned possessions, accumulated by the labor of twenty years, and exposing us to the mercy of land speculators and vampires.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives—This bill, which would deprive us of religious liberty and every political right worth having, is not directed against the holy religion. Eighteen years ago, and ten years before the passage of the Utah Polygamy Act, 1862, one of our leading men, Elder Orson Pratt, was expressly deputed and sent to Washington to publish and lecture on the principle of plural marriage as practised by us. He lectured frequently in that and other cities, published a paper for a length of time in which he established by elaborate and convincing arguments, the divinity of the revelation commanding plural marriage given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, and that the doctrine was sanctioned and endorsed by the highest Biblical authority. But in spite of this in the passage of the act in 1862, the principle, and widely preached throughout the Union, and the world, this was universally known and recognized as the principle of our Holy faith. We are thus explicit in mentioning this fact to show that patriarchal marriage has long been understood to be a Cardinal principle of our religion. We would respectfully mention, also, in this connection, that while hundreds of leading Elders have been in the Eastern States and Washington, not one of them has been called to appear as a witness before the Committee on Territories to prove that this principle is part of our religion, the gentlemen well knowing that if that were established the proposed law would be null and void, because of its unconstitutionality. What we have done to enhance the glory of our country, by pioneering, opening up, and making habitable a vast Western region, is before the nation, and should command the nation's thanks, not a proscriptive edict to rob us of every right worth possessing, and of the very soil we have reclaimed and then purchased from the government. Before this soil was United States territory we settled it, and five hundred of our men ... the war with Mexico, and ... national domain. When we ... into the Union our religion was ... Our early officers, including our first Governor, were nearly all Mormons, for there were few others to elect from. We were treated as citizens possessing equal rights and the original bond of agreement between the United States and the people (inhabiting this Territory conferred upon the United States the right of self-government in the Union. It denied that the power of the Legislature of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of the United States and the provisions of the organic act, and that the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico concluded February ..., 1848. This compact we have ... upheld ... on our part, and we ... respectfully submit that it is not in the power of any Legislature or Congress legally and constitutionally to abrogate our ... this bill proposes to do, without our consent ... of land and buildings ... our rights of citizenship ... our men and women ... penalties, because we believe in and practise the principle taught by the Bible and sanctioned and ... commanded by divine revelation and ... the Christian monarchies of Great Britain and France, among the millions of their subjects in the territories of India and Algeria.

... All of which, with the accompanying resolutions, is respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

The subject was then discussed by Orson Pratt and other gentlemen.

KANSAS.

Revenue Seizures—Immigration—The Congressional Canvass—Weather Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 31.—Several irregularities have appeared in the revenue business lately. Seizures of goods of tobacco dealers have been made at Leavenworth, for violation of the revenue laws. At Topeka the United States Commissioner, before him, yesterday, for violation of the revenue laws, Mr. Fred. Fechat, of North Topeka, and held him to bail for appearance at the United States Court on the 11th of April, for selling liquor at wholesale without a license; also J. V. Steel, of Osage City, for retailing liquor without license.

The immigration to Kansas this spring is unprecedented. It numbers about 1,000 per day by the different Eastern roads. To this number are to be added the numerous parties coming overland by wagon. The Kansas Pacific has lately eleven coaches on morning trains loaded with parties coming to the State to work and settle. This road will put on the Pullman palace cars on the 1st of April, and run through from Carson to Kansas City in twenty-four hours—distance, 488 miles.

The political campaign is beginning to grow lively. Sidney Clarke is in the field for re-election to the House, and Lowe to the Senate, in place of Ross. His claims will be bitterly contested, and the sharpest campaign ever witnessed here is anticipated. His opponent, it is believed, will be either Colonel Moonlight, Secretary of State, or Hon. Jacob Stotler, Speaker of the House.

Heavy rain storms have just visited the State, extending all through Eastern and Southern Kansas. In Western Kansas there was quite a heavy fall of snow yesterday, and the Kansas Pacific train was delayed twelve hours. The snow was drifted in the ravines from four to six feet.

THE WEST.

A Misunderstanding Between the Judiciary and the Press in Nebraska City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, March 31.—A private despatch from Nebraska City says Judge Mason entered a rule to-day, returnable the first day of the next term of the District Court, requiring the Public Prosecutor to file an information against W. H. H. Waters, member of the bar, and editor of the Nebraska City Chronicle, to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to law for attacks made in his paper against members of the last grand jury during the last session. The editor of the Chronicle denies having made any such attacks, and further denies that the action of the Court grew out of misapprehension and personal animosity. The affair is creating quite a sensation.

Prospect of Active Work at the Montana Gold Mines.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mont., March 31.—The weather is fine, and gulch ... becoming quite brisk. Several parties have started for the Cedar Creek mines within a few days past. Many more are getting ready to leave for the same place.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Mayoralty Imbroglio—Judge Underwood's Decision in the Injunction Case—The Enabling Act Pronounced Unconstitutional.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction restraining Ellison from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal, on the ground that the injunction was temporary, and being to continue only till the next term. Ellison's counsel gave notice of an intention to disobey the order of the Court, in order to cause the arrest of Ellison, and bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge, in his decision, declares the enabling act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers in the State.

CONNECTICUT.

Registration of Colored Voters—The State Election Next Week.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Advices from Connecticut show that about 1,100 colored men have made application for registration, and according to the laws of the State the Board of Registration can declare ... and consider all the conditions of the election, so that the announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday will secure the right to vote to at least one-half of the above number of colored men.

Both Senators Ferry and Buckingham are expected home to-day. The State election will take place next Monday.

HARTFORD, March 31.—The Republican State Committee authorizes the statement that the proclamation is too late for the colored men to comply with the provisions of the Registry law at the coming election.

The Whiskey Fermentation Cases in Cincinnati—Railroad Item.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The argument closed this afternoon in the cases before United States Circuit Court involving the validity of the forty-eight hour fermenting period regulation. The opinion appears to prevail that the court will decide against the application of distillers for injunction to restrain the Collector from distraining to collect the deficiency with tax.

Revenue collections in the Second District of Ohio for March were $418,583.96.

The stockholders of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad to-day authorized the issue of $2,000,000 third mortgage bonds. They will probably be taken by parties in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the proceeds to be applied to bringing the Marietta & Cincinnati up to the condition of a first-class road.

The Pullman Excursion Party.

MOBILE, March 31.—The Pullman excursion party left to-night for Atlanta, via Corinth, in continuance of its tour through the United States for the arrangement of car routes.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 31.—Crude petroleum weak and unchanged in prices. We quote spot or seller April or till July, at 11½c; buyer all the year nominal, at 14@14½c. Refined—Market demoralized; sales 500 brls spot, 25½c; afterwards offered at 24½c; April, May, and June offering at 24½c; buyers all the year, 26c.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS

Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, of the published lowest prices.

OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

A Regular Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on M. M. degree.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on ... Degree. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, ... this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on order K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited to attend. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual election for officers of the Board of Trade will be held at the Exchange Hall

On Monday, April 4.

Polls open at 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

The following officers are to be elected:

A President for one year.

A First Vice President for one year.

A Second Vice President for one year.

Five Directors for two years.

Five members of the Committee of Arbitration for two years.

Five members of the Committee of Appeals for two years.

The annual meeting of the Board will be held in the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Chicago, April 1, 1870.

CONFECTIONERY.

NOTICE.

If you want Rale Eastern Made Confectionery, don't buy of SCANLAN & COLBURN, as they sell ONLY ... those of their OWN manufacture, and are not forced, as many dealers in Confectionery are, to sell Confectionery that by age has become hard and devoid of flavor.

SCANLAN & COLBURN

Are the only firm who manufacture, in the West, all the ... Confectionery they sell ...

SCANLAN & COLBURN,

78 STATE-ST.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LOGANSPORT LIME.

Dobbins & Brown, manufacturers of Logansport ... orders left at ... ALBERT DOBBINS & BROWN, corner Kinzie and Ann-sts., Chicago.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. NORTHRUP & CO.,

Late of Northrup, Winans & Co., General Commission Merchants, office 21, 136 LaSalle-st., Chicago. References: First National Bank; Manufacturers' National Bank.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

No. 321 Lake-st., corner Franklin.

Gold pens of the best quality made to order, to sell ... at the lowest rates ... WAGNER & MAYER.

PROFESSIONAL.

PERSONAL.

DR. AYER,

100 Washington-st.

Will, hereafter, Personally Receive Patients Daily for treatment by the New and Successful Method for

NASAL CATARRH,

Throat Diseases,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.

Now is the season when Catarrh and Throat Diseases advance most rapidly into Bronchitis and Consumption, and when all diseases of the breathing organs are most aggravated. The fearful rapidity of progress of these terrible maladies, and the great number of deaths by Consumption now occurring, should admonish all who are affected with any diseases of the breathing organs to make immediate and rational efforts to recover before it has advanced to an incurable state.

Permanent Cure of Consumption.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1870.

I was suffering fearfully from an affection of the throat and lungs, when I applied to Dr. I. Winslow Ayer. I had hemorrhage, yes, and night sweats, and felt certain that I could not have lived but a few months, at most. The disease had made sad inroads upon my constitution, and all medicine proved, alike, useless. I began to improve immediately, under Dr. Ayer's treatment, and soon fully regained my health, which, to the present time, (a period of nearly four years) has continued perfect. The great severity of the case, and its long continuance, renders the cure almost miraculous. My astonishment is only equalled by my gratitude to Dr. Ayer, whose candor, skill, and courtesy, I cheerfully commend to all who are suffering from throat and lung diseases, and especially to those who have tried elsewhere in vain.

E. T. LOVERING,

91 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Patients may rely confidently upon a correct and candid examination. The system in this class of cases is unlike any other mode of practice, in all essential respects.

An interview is desirable for an examination, but persons who cannot call may write for a "List of Questions."

Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

FISH.

FISH.

There is no Trichina in Fish.

Just Received, and for sale low:

1,000 boxes Fresh Smoked Bloaters.

6,000 lbs. Fresh Smoked Halibut.

4,000 boxes Fresh Smoked Herring.

2,000 lbs. Fresh Smoked Salmon.

500 half brls. Extra Mess Mackerel.

1,000 kits Extra Mess Mackerel.

1,600 half brls. New No. 1 Mackerel.

1,000 half brls. Fat Family Mackerel.

700 half brls. Fat No. 2 Mackerel.

1,000 kegs Holland Herring (Crown brand)

3,200 half brls. New No. 1 Whitefish.

1,000 brls. New No. 1 Trout.

DIX & CASE,

WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,

No. 47 South Water-st.

LOOK.

... fresh Codfish and Haddock ... Labrador Herring ... Buffalo, Bass, and ... Finnan Haddies ...

WM. H. SQUIRE, Commission Merchant, 147 South Water-st.

REMOVED.

REMOVED.

FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & BOAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FORSYTH'S SCALES

U. S. STANDARD,

HAVE REMOVED TO

179 LAKE-ST.

PROFESSIONAL.

CORNS,

Bunions, In-Growing Nails,

TREATED BY

DR. STEPHENS, 85 Clark-st.

Feet treated annually for $10.00.

ALL RIGHT

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, and Sores of all kinds.

ALL RIGHT

Relieves Corns and Bunions. For sale by all druggists. 25 cts. per box. Manufactured by

T. K. STEPHENS, Chiropodist.

LUMBER.

Hard-Wood Lumber.

30,000 feet clear seasoned Oak Plank.

10,000 feet seasoned Oak Flooring.

50,000 feet dry 2-inch Common Oak.

200,000 feet dry Ash, from 1 to 4 in. thick.

Good quality, very cheap, to make room for new stock. Bills of Hard-Wood Lumber cut to order on short notice. A good assortment of seasoned Hard-Wood and Walnut Lumber always in stock, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

S. F. HAWLEY & CO.,

425 North Water-st., North Pier.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

We have a large stock of Dry Uppers, all qualities and thicknesses; Clear and Second Clear Siding Strips; also, a very complete assortment of Joists and Scantling ...

City and country dealers, send along your orders, and we will sell anything in our stock at satisfactory figures.

OLIVER & ANDERSON,

New Lumber District.

MUSICAL.

SONG MESSENGER, DOUBLE.

The "Song Messenger" for April is a double number (32 octavo pages), containing

FIFTEEN PIECES OF NEW MUSIC,

Besides a great variety of musical reading matter ... "Song Messenger," Double.

ROOT & CADY,

67 Washington-st., Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the Fourth day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed April ... at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopened May 5.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

WANTED.

SHOP WANTED,

To buy or rent, with power ... machinery, dry kiln, &c., suitable for furniture ... Address ... S. B. J., Tribune office.

WANTED.

A second-hand screw cutting lathe, six to ten feet long, swing sixteen to thirty inches; also one large power press. Address, immediately,

... BROS., No. 25 South Water-st.

WRAPPING PAPER.

WRAPPING PAPER,

Paper Sack Flour Bags, Cotton, Jute, and Flax Twines, at Manufacturers' Prices, at

PETTIBONE'S,

104 & 106 Randolph-st.

Cash for Rags and Metals.

Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

PREPARED WHEAT.

PREPARED WHEAT.

Prepared Wheat is the only article of food produced which retains all the chemical properties of the grain ...

CHICAGO PREPARED WHEAT CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

BRYANT'S ILIAD, VOL. I	[illegible]
CAMPBELL'S ACROSS AMERICA AND ASIA	[illegible]
GAIL HAMILTON'S BATTLE OF THE BOOKS	[illegible]
THE UNKIND WORD, BY MISS MULOCH	[illegible]
... MIRACLES, PAST AND PRESENT	[illegible]
... THREADS ...	[illegible]
MISS ALCOTT'S OLD FASHIONED GIRL	[illegible]
EMERSON'S SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE	[illegible]
MRS. JERNINGHAM'S JOURNAL	[illegible]
THE WONDERS OF GLASS MAKING	[illegible]
THE SUBLIME IN NATURE (Wonder Series)	[illegible]
MISS MULOCH'S BRAVE LADY	[illegible]
GEORGE SAND'S MAUPRAT	[illegible]
ESTEN COOKE'S HAMMER AND RAPIER	[illegible]
MRS. GREY'S JOURNAL IN THE EAST	[illegible]
LOWELL'S AMONG MY BOOKS	[illegible]
ORTON'S ANDES AND AMAZON	[illegible]
DRAPER'S CIVIL WAR—Vol. 2	[illegible]
SPIELHAGEN'S THROUGH NIGHT INTO LIGHT	[illegible]
BROWN'S LIFE OF RUFUS CHOATE	[illegible]
FOSTER'S MISSISSIPPI VALLEY	[illegible]
MORRIS' EARTHLY PARADISE—Vol. 2	[illegible]
ERICK ... SATURDAY NIGHT	[illegible]
LEIGH HUNT'S DAY BY THE FIRE	[illegible]
MURRAY'S MUSIC HALL SERMONS	[illegible]
HID AS A ROSE IS HER—Paper	[illegible]
SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY—Paper	[illegible]
MARK TWAIN'S INNOCENTS ABROAD	[illegible]
COX'S SEARCH FOR WINTER SUNBEAMS	[illegible]
MISS MITFORD'S LIFE—2 Vols	[illegible]
MRS. WHITNEY'S HITHERTO	[illegible]
OLIVER OPTIC'S ...	[illegible]

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S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

DENTISTRY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DENTAL FEES.

The day of high prices is past, gold and all other articles used in the practice of dentistry have greatly declined in price, and I regard it but just that the public should reap the benefit of such reduction. I, therefore, announce that, from this date, the following reduction in my fees will be made:

	Old rates.	New rates.
Gold fillings	$ 2 to $ 5	[illegible]
Silver, cement, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleaning teeth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Destroying nerves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extracting teeth, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sets of teeth on gold plate	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Part sets on gold, per tooth	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Vitalized Air, or Laughing Gas, administered in extracting teeth.

J. WARD ELLIS, Dentist,

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TEETH EXTRACTED,

WITHOUT PAIN, FOR 50 CENTS.

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161 and 163 West Madison-st.

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WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

84 WABASH-AV.,

Are receiving, at their New Store, a large stock of

Boots & Shoes

purchased since the recent decline in Gold, and which are being offered at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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HENRY W. KING & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

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We ask the attention of the TRADE to the largest stock in the West.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY,

87, 89 & 91 STATE-ST.

Factory ...

GENERAL NOTICES.

RICHARD TRATTER

Is no longer authorized to transact business for us, and has no connection with any agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of California, has terminated, March 8, 1870. SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

PHRENOLOGY IN CHICAGO.

FOWLER & WELLS, of New York, have opened an office in Farwell Hall, Rooms 16 and 17. Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, with character. Day and evening, for a short time.

CASH PAID

For all descriptions of old broken and second-hand Watches, Jewelry, old Gold, Silver, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Curiosities, &c., at BARTLETT'S, 145 State-st. Old Watches ... exchange. Remember, 145 State-st.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, will be held at the Office of the Company, 79 and 81 Wells-st., on MONDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock p. m.

STEWART MARKS, Secretary.

SEED CORN.

SEED CORN.

A CHOICE DRY ARTICLE.

By the car load or bag. "Samples sent free." Orders by mail promptly filled.

CHAS. R. FOSTER & CO.,

Commission Merchants, 23, 25, 27 North Clinton-st., Chicago.

GRAIN STORAGE.

REDUCTION OF ELEVATOR STORAGE!

OFFICE OF IOWA ELEVATOR, No. 1 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO, March 31, 1870.

Until further notice we will store Grain at the following rates:

For the first twenty days, one (1) cent per bushel; and for every ten days thereafter, or part thereof, one-half (½) cent per bushel.

The Northwestern Railway Company having refused to connect with a side track which we have laid down from our Elevator to their road, we will haul grain from their road, when placed on convenient side tracks, at one-half (½) cent per bushel.

All grain to be subject to Board of Trade inspection, and weighed by Board of Trade weigher.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

... CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING ...

BANK STATEMENTS.

Report of the Condition

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES. [figures illegible]

JOHN E. MEYER, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: [illegible] A. COWLES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES. [figures illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. I, CHARLES T. BUKLEY, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES T. BUKLEY, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1870. Correct—Attest: FERNANDO JONES, JOHN F. EBERHART, E. S. PAUL, Directors.

Statement of the Condition

OF

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES. [figures illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. I, LUCIUS V. PARSONS, Cashier ... Attest: GEORGE R. WHITMAN, W. F. ALLEN, NATHAN MEARS, Directors.

Report of the Condition

of the

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

At Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES. [figures illegible]

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. I, H. C. WILSON, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank ... H. C. WILSON, Cashier. Correct—Attest: C. B. BLAIR, DANIEL A. JONES, J. K. BOTSFORD, Directors.

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Fourth National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES. [figures illegible]

LIABILITIES. [figures illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. ... T. J. MAHER, Cashier ... Correct, attest: ... Directors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MASS MEETING.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

REVENUE REFORM.

MASS MEETING

AT FARWELL HALL,

ON SATURDAY, THE 2d INST.

The undersigned, believing that the time has come when a material reduction can be made in the existing rate of National Taxation, without detriment to the public credit, and believing that taxes should be levied only with a view to raising revenue for public purposes, respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who concur in these views, to meet at Farwell Hall, on Saturday, the 2d of April, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of memorializing Congress, and adopting such further measures as may be deemed proper to secure an early reduction of taxation, both under the internal revenue and the tariff laws.

John V. Farwell & Co., Hibbard & Spencer, Edwin Hunt & Sons, Fitch, Williams & Co., Hurlbut & Edsall, Chas. S. Kellogg & Co., Henry W. King & Co., Doggett, Bassett & Hills, Haywood, Cartledge & Honore, Edgar, Spencer & Co., Markley, Alling & Co., D. B. Fisk & Co., Seeberger & Breakey, Miller Bros. & Keep, J. K. Botsford & Son, W. B. Keen & Cooke, S. C. Griggs & Co., Hollister & Phelps, Allen & Mackey, Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, W. Matson & Co., Blackburn Bros., J. S. Schoolfield & Co., D. Worthington & Co., Tuttle, Thompson & Wells, Field, Leiter & Co., Clarke, Layton & Co., Wm. Blair & Co., Lawrence & North, S. J. Surdam & Co., Ira P. Bowen & Co., Giles, Bro. & Co., Danley & Tyrrell, Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Field, Benedict & Co., Day, Allen & Co., Wm. A. Butters & Co., Ross & Gossage, E. F. Dwyer & Co., C. H. Beckwith, Farrington, Brewster & Co., Gray Bros. & Phelps, McKindley, Gilchrist & Co., Cobb, Pritchard & Co., Beal, Andrews & Cook, P. D. Cassitt & Co., Case & Sayle, Dows, Weatherby & Co., ... & Co., W. H. Ferris, A. Ridgeway, Gillett, Cunningham & Co., Tyler & Hale, Page, Bro. & Co., West Bro. & Co., C. T. Reynolds & Co., M. T. Mize, C. G. Babbitt, Kessel Brothers, Hall, Kimbark & Co., C. & G. Cooper & Co., G. E. Cook & Co., O. L. Grant, L. S. Stiles, S. C. Rich, W. H. Adams, Goldman Bros., J. Friedman, Turner, Bristol & Co., Shoemaker & Co., H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Lane & Chase, P. S. Ware & Co., McCann & Fitch, Thos. W. Wilmarth, Letheby & Walter, H. D. Booth, Clinton Briggs, C. M. Rose, John Bolden, J. W. Culbertson, J. W. Oakley, C. Minot, J. & E. Buckwald, Grey, Clark & Co., Jas. Leonard, Wm. Winkelman, E. Lichtenstein, Jas. H. Curtis, C. L. Sherard, E. S. Boynton, W. A. Hill, L. R. Shepard, Andrew Brown, Henry Milward, S. F. Webster, Geo. Walker, ... & Forgan, Jas. Johnston, Theodore Rovins, John L. Hancock, Jas. W. Finley, Jas. C. Hilton, S. J. Bowers, Gilbert Pope, W. E. Richardson, ... Dart, W. D. Robbins, L. J. Moore, S. M. Booth, J. A. Hale, J. S. McIntosh, S. S. Rollins, John Oringer, J. M. Wasp, S. T. Lockwood, Seymour Wadsworth, Washington Libby, Jos. Wright, N. O. Lind, R. M. McConnell & Son, Tuthill, S. Wetzel & Co., John G. Mason, H. Derby, G. Woodman & Co., Davies, Page & Co., J. F. Marsh, C. B. Shipman, A. R. Koch & Co., Jno. C. Harris, J. W. Clarke, D. Kriegh, Nash Allen, John Shaw, C. H. Dodge, J. M. Stokes, D. Oliver, Underwood & Co., James, Hough & Co., D. G. Bowen, Geo. Kirkwood, ..., Gale & Freeman, W. H. Goodman, ... Wm. Carson, ... & Hale, ... Dr. Kneeland, James B. Heist, J. E. Wells, P. A. Hull, Geo. ... & Co., ..., John W. Bounds, Lambert Tree, Huntington W. Jackson, Wirt Dexter, J. B. Calla, H. C. ...

The Meeting will be addressed by HON. THOS. HOYNE, REV. ROBERT COLLYER, HON. E. A. STORRS, COL. J. W. FOSTER, EDWIN HUNT, Esq., and other prominent merchants and public men.

DRY GOODS.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

76 & 78 Wabash-av.,

WHOLESALE

FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Hosiery and Gloves,

White Goods, Linens, &c.,

Have a large and desirable stock of the above Goods, which they offer to the Trade at the Lowest Prices.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRUSTEES NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN, Ill., March 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the board, in the city of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., until 12 o'clock m. on the 18th day of April next, for the construction of that portion of the new Hospital Building at Elgin, authorized by "An Act to establish the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane," approved April 16, 1869.

Proposals must take a sum in gross, for furnishing all materials, and doing all the work required to complete that part of the building now to be erected, according to the plans and specifications, except the heating apparatus proper. The walls of the building to be of brick and stone.

Proposals will be also received for all work, including materials in the mason department, to include stone work, brick work, and plastering.

Also, for carpenter's work, including roofing, painting, and glazing, gas fitting and plumbing, and iron work.

All proposals must be accompanied with a bond of three thousand dollars to the State of Illinois, with a twenty-five cent revenue stamp, conditioned that the person or persons making the proposal will promptly enter into contract for performing the work, if the same shall be awarded to him or them, and no bids will be considered which do not conform to the above requirements.

The party to whom the contract shall be awarded, will be required to give a bond in the sum of double the amount he is to receive for said work, to be approved by the board.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which they shall deem incompatible with the interests of the State.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed, "Proposals for Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane," and addressed to

R. W. PADELFORD,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of the board, in Elgin, on and after the 28th ... present month.

C. E. SHERMAN, OLIVER EVERETT, Trustees. R. W. PADELFORD, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, SAINT PAUL, Minn. ...

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, for the delivery of ... for the United States Subsistence Department, as follows:

BEEF CATTLE,

On the hoof, as follows:

One hundred and seventy (170) head at Fort Buford, D. T.; ... One hundred and twenty ... head at Fort Totten, D. T.; to be delivered by July 31, 1870. ... Ninety ... head at Fort Stevenson, D. T. ... head at Fort Sully, D. T. ... head at Fort Randall, D. T. ...

... J. H. GILMAN, Capt. and C. S., Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Chief C. S. Department of Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by NISSEN & BARNUM, 104 Randolph-st., for the purchase of the following property: 1st. Lot and brick building, southwest corner of Clark and Michigan-sts. 2d. Batterle's Brewery, corner Kinzie and Market-sts. 3d. Batterle's Distillery and Rectifying Establishment ... 4th. A large quantity of beer, high-wines, and spirits. By direction of the committee.

WILLIAM E. GOLSEN, JOHN BUEHLER, Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$300,000

To loan on first-class city property, in large sums, for a term of years, at 9 per cent.

MEAD & COE, 144 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Real Estate. We have the funds in hand, and can close loans without delay.

F. C. WELLS & CO., 43 LaSalle-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A Desirable Dwelling House, 306 Michigan-av. ... M. L. PEARSLEY, Agent, Office ... Or Messrs. HUNLEY & TERRELL ...

ALSO, TO RENT.

Offices No. 1 Lincoln Building ... Offices Nos. 1, 2 and 3, No. 3 South Clark-st. ...

TO RENT.

The brick residence of the undersigned ... Apply to T. H. WENTON ...

TO RENT.

Three Floors over our Store.

The best location in the city for ... HIBBOT & HARVEY ...

Dock Property to Rent,

IN NEW LUMBER DISTRICT.

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SEEDS.

FOR SEED.

...

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

WAREROOMS.

Fifth-av., Corner Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages & Road Wagons

We are now completing our stock for the spring and summer of 1870, and offer, in the newest designs and of the most thorough construction, a variety of superior

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS,

CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS,

COUPES, BROUGHAMS,

PHAETONS, PONY CARRIAGES,

NEW MARKET and TANDEM CARTS.

Exclusively the productions of our own Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

Of which we are SOLE MANUFACTURERS ...

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM

IRELAND, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,

To Chicago, $45.00.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENT.

For further particulars apply to F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 Broadway, New York. JOHN GRAHAM, Agent, 125 Madison-st., Chicago.

S. T. WEBSTER, General Agent, 16 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM New York, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, PALMYRA, RUSSIA, SIBERIA.

...

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND ...

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, White Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hoop Skirts, Trimmings, and Notions generally.

For sale cheap for cash to the trade. Must be sold at once.

MELLEN & CORBY,

42 Randolph-st.,

UP STAIRS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we have this day admitted ... as an interest in our business ...

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned ... McDONALD & MURPHY ...

MALCOLM McDONALD

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of NORTHUP, WINANS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. ...

Chicago, April 1, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TIMBER!

We have at our Yard ... the largest and best assortment of Timber in the city, which we offer to Railroad Companies, Contractors and Builders, at very low prices ... DRY FLOORING ...

WOLCOTT, BRADLEY & CO., ...

For Sale—For Cash or Real Estate.

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FOR SALE.

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FLAXSEED FOR SALE.

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PUBLISHING HOUSE.

...

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription:
[illegible]
TRIBUNE COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT ON SAN DOMINGO.

The facetious Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, attributes to President Grant an alleged "conversation," on the importance of buying San Domingo, which, if authentic, would attract more wonder than admiration, from the world at large. It opens with the following astounding sentence, in which there are at least five Partingtonisms:

"A government as extensive and populous as the United States consumes many things grown only in the tropics."

It is, perhaps, not immodest in our President to assert that a "government" of which he forms so large a part is "extensive," though we do not remember to have learned the fact from any former President. But that our "government" is "populous," and that this "populous government" of ours "consumes many things grown only in the tropics," are observations which we are quite sure never struck the mind of any statesman from Hamilton to Lincoln. Our territory is "extensive," though not very "populous," and probably it is our people, rather than either our government or our territory, who consume tropical products. But we still doubt whether our people are either "extensive" or "populous." These examples of rhetoric show that the *Herald* correspondent is probably selling his own conundrums and not the President's. He continues:

"The population of the country is rapidly increasing, and, as a natural result, the consumption of tropical productions becomes larger. We talk about the balance of trade [illegible]. This is an error. The United States consumes about $70,000,000 worth of sugar a year. This is almost entirely a drain upon the wealth of the country. It is true that bills are drawn on Europe, but chiefly to pay the balances against us in the tropics. The balance against us in Brazil alone is over twenty millions, and proportionately the same is the case in all tropical countries with which we have commercial transactions. This being an incontrovertible fact, it certainly is a most desirable step to acquire country where American capital, labor, and enterprise could be employed in raising sugar, coffee, and other tropical growths for American consumption."

Two luminous theories stand out clearly in the above speech, viz:

1. That we ought to buy all countries whose products we consume, in order that we may cease draining our resources by importing foreign products, which leaves somewhat out of view the important point that it may be cheaper to buy the product alone than to buy the country that produces the product, and then continue to buy the product itself, just as we did before we had bought the country.

2. That, whereas there is a heavy balance of trade against us in favor of Cuba and Brazil, which ought to be stopped, therefore we will stop it by buying San Domingo, with which we have no trade worth speaking of.

The President thinks it desirable that American capital, labor, and enterprise shall be employed in raising sugar, coffee, and other tropical products. Why should it? Those who consume them are only interested in getting these products cheap, *i. e.*, with the least outlay of their own labor. So long as this end is fulfilled, it differs not a farthing to them whether the labor that raises them is American, Spanish, Creole, negro, coolie, mule, steam, water, wind, or sun-power, or whether, indeed, they grow of themselves, without either the labor, capital, or enterprise of anybody. The Dominican population are imagined to be capable of raising these things on a large scale, because Cuba, Brazil, and other tropical countries produce them. But wherein will the mere purchase of their country by the United States help us to obtain more tropical products than heretofore, or at less cost? Is it not better to use our money to buy the products, instead of using it to buy the island, and then being compelled to buy the products afterward? Is it not better to produce at a profit that which will buy the most of them, than it would be to embark our capital in unprofitable efforts to raise these products ourselves? If we buy San Domingo, will not our alleged balance of trade to the tropics be as great as ever? Indeed it will be increased by the flow to San Domingo of the money we send there to pay for the island, to redeem its debts, settle its quarrels and maintain its military and naval defences. There would be no increased importation of tropical products into the other States from San Domingo, and, if there were, it would increase, instead of diminish, the balance of trade against the people of the present United States. We would export very few more American products to San Domingo than we now do; on the contrary, the policy of buying foreign territory and assuming foreign debts by adding to our rates of taxation, increases the cost of producing here the things which San Domingo might buy, and thereby lessens our export trade with that as well as with all other countries. Finally, we should continue to buy nine-tenths of our sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico, and should have just as large a "balance of trade" in their favor after buying San Domingo as before. The economical argument for the San Domingo sell is both; and, what is worse, it is old, exploded bosh. It is a repetition of the colonial policy, sometimes called the "system of outlets"—General Grant gives it the military name of "outposts"—the theory of which is to buy nothing from foreigners, but force foreigners to buy from us. "A stronghold in the West Indies would very soon regulate this," says the facetious *Herald* correspondent. How? By enabling us to introduce our productions into Cuba at the cannon's mouth, after paying for our own powder? That was the idea that once possessed England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and they spent their money freely to realize it. After buying and conquering foreign territory, and fighting each other for possession of it, they found that they were still obliged to live by their own labor; that it was impossible to force foreigners to buy from them, unless they bought from foreigners; that, even if they could have done so, it would have been unprofitable; and that the money spent in acquiring or defending the "outlets" had been thrown away. That no absurd an idea could ever have possessed them is something astonishing, but that, after they had tried and abandoned it as a wasteful delusion—after their armies had pursued the Will-o-the-wisp through the swamps of five continents, and abandoned the chase—any civilized country should ask the privilege of taking it up where they left off, is still more astonishing. If the proposition were to buy all countries whose products we consume, it would have at least relevancy, though it would still be utterly senseless. But on the question of buying San Domingo, from which we can import little but poverty, squalor, the smallpox, and the yellow fever, the balance of trade in favor of Cuba and Brazil has no bearing. His Excellency, or the correspondent, continues:

"[illegible] for the purposes I have already stated. [illegible] American commerce. There is no reason why [illegible]. As I say, their laws are hostile to the interests of this country. They are a check upon our commerce [illegible] the United States [illegible] requires outposts."

How will the laws of Porto Rico and Cuba become any less hostile to American commerce by the acquisition of San Domingo? And will it not be time enough to open a market for our manufactures in the West Indies, at the point of the bayonet, when these same industries have outgrown the crushing clutches of legislative protection at home?

Upon the military point our excellent President should speak with caution, as his words carry a weight they are wholly [illegible].

[illegible]

"[illegible] in the event of a struggle, the enemies of the United States would rendezvous in the gulf, and the whole power of the nation might be called upon to concentrate against a danger which, by timely action, could have been averted."

Speaking even more earnestly, the President remarks:

"How can we tell what moment there might be a demand for action in these very waters? It is the part of prudence to be always prepared for every emergency."

And yet history concurs in teaching that colonies and islands are an invitation to the aggression of foreign powers rather than a defence against it. Each of them becomes a point of attack for an enemy more advantageous than the main land. Nor does San Domingo, in any manner, command the Gulf of Mexico. All the navies of the world might concentrate in the gulf, and San Domingo could exert no other effect upon them than to aid them by drawing off a part of the fleets and armies required for the defence of the continent. It is really absurd to see the chief magistrate of a republic that is struggling under a mountain of debt, thus reviving the exploded colonial policy after monarchial countries have abandoned it. Why should we be taxed now in order to buy the privilege of being taxed perpetually for the benefit of the people of San Domingo? The notion that a rich nation can make a profit by buying up pauper nations in order to trade with them was, as we have already said, long since discarded. Even the Derbys, Disraelis, and other Tory statesmen of England have abandoned it. It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder.

The President is bound to know that the ring which is manipulating the San Domingo sell, and in whose interest he has been lobbying the Senate, is a far more disreputable one to be associated with, and to bear the sins of, than that which falsely sought to implicate him in the gold conspiracy. It will simply take from the Treasury an indefinite haul of money, partly to redeem a depreciated currency, partly to pay a worthless debt, and partly to pay for government forts and buildings, without a possibility of the country being reimbursed for its loss from any source.

If the President desires to encourage commerce, let him remember that the only encouragement it asks is that it shall not be taxed to sustain private enterprises of any kind whatever. All the government has to do with commerce is to let it alone, for it can never "encourage" one kind except at the expense and discouragement of others. Let the government confine itself to governing, and leave the people to do their own trading. Then will trade be taxed for nothing but the necessities of government, and both trade and government will prosper. But when government undertakes to run trade, and traders to run the government, both tend to run each other to destruction.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

An election will be held on Monday next for officers of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year. The board has recently had a protracted and bitter controversy with the warehousemen, on the subject of the registration of grain receipts, in which the latter, if they have not obtained a victory, have at least not been defeated. Since the later controversy respecting the delivery of grain to the elevator of Sprunance, Preston & Co. commenced, it has become patent to all that the skirmish on the subject of registration was a mere affair of outposts, and that the real fight, which can no longer be avoided, relates to the more important question, whether the members of the Board of Trade and their correspondents in the country, and the consumers and producers of grain, have any rights whatever.

The grain trade of Chicago is the growth of years. When it first commenced, all grain was handled in bags, requiring an immense amount of manual labor, and involving enormous cost. The increasing breadth of land sown, and the rapid settlement of the country, necessitated the employment of new means and agencies for carrying our products to market. Somebody conceived the idea of handling it in bulk. It was a great idea, and should entitle the man who originated it to a name and fame among the benefactors of the human race. Probably no labor-saving machine, except the steam engine and the patent reaper, has been of so great service to this country as the improved method of transporting cereals through long distances by land and water, without the intervention of bags or barrels.

To move grain in bulk, means for transferring it from cars to warehouses, and from warehouses to vessels, by machinery, were required. The elevator was introduced some fifteen years ago, to accomplish this purpose. At first it was a part of the machinery of the railroads, the elevator being the railroad depot for receiving and delivering wheat, corn, oats, etc., in bulk. The vast amount of grain requiring transportation, and the [illegible] number of cars and locomotives that could be put in requisition for carrying it, rendered it impossible to deliver such freight at the ordinary depots of the railways, or even to deliver it to teams or vessels. By employing the elevator, a train of cars could be unloaded, and started on its return trip for a new load, in less than half an hour, while by the old process, the same work could not be done in half a day.

The system worked well for a few years, until the notion found lodgment and development in the minds of railway managers, that *they* were not suitable persons to operate elevators, and that somebody else could do it better. Acting upon this singular conception, the warehouses were leased to private individuals, and the railroads commenced delivering grain to these individuals without asking anybody's leave. Very soon there were complaints of "[illegible]," bad inspection, overcharges, etc. These complaints came not only from the shippers and consignees of grain, but also from vessel-owners, who found to their surprise, upon reaching Eastern ports, that their cargoes often fell several hundred bushels short of the amount that the warehouse receipts and bills of lading called for. To remedy these "defects" in the system, the Board of Trade took upon itself the duty of inspecting and weighing grain, and they adopted a rule requiring vessel-owners to take the responsibility of seeing that they got the right quantities of grain when they delivered their receipts at the elevators and took on their cargoes. During all this time, however, there was no dispute on the part of the Board of Trade, or any other public organization, of the assumed right of the railroads to deliver grain to elevators owned or operated by private parties, without the consent of the owners or consignees.

It appears that the railway and elevator combination have been studying the laws of trade to some purpose, during the past five or six years, and have learned to a fraction how much toll a bushel of grain will bear at this point without being scared away entirely. They know precisely what it costs to transport grain from the country to Chicago; how much it costs to send it by lake to Buffalo, and by canal to New York; and how much it costs to take it at the place of growth and transport it by rail to the Eastern markets. The elevator men at Buffalo have had their minds fixed on the same sum in mathematics, during the same period of time. They, too, have calculated to a nicety, how large a bite they can take out of the bushel without driving it away from themselves. Under ordinary circumstances the lake and canal route is cheaper by from five to ten cents per bushel than any railroad can carry it without losing money. If the Niagara Falls Ship Canal were constructed and made free, or if the Welland Canal were enlarged, so that vessels of one thousand tons burthen could pass into Lake Ontario, the railway and elevator combination would, in due time, without exercising any new powers, put into their pockets the whole difference in cost of transportation. They would still gauge their charges exactly by the cost of transportation by competing routes. It is for the Board of Trade and the public generally, to say whether this nefarious and intolerable monopoly shall exist any longer. It is perfectly easy to burst it in pieces, if all who are interested in securing, maintaining, and defending their rights will join in a common effort to do so.

We look to the election of officers of the Board of Trade, next Monday, as the most important event that will occur in the Northwest, during the present year. The prosperity, not only of Chicago, but of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Far West, is greatly concerned in this election. If officers are chosen who are firmly resolved to insist upon their rights, and to force the railway-elevator combination to give all other people their rights, confidence in the business integrity of Chicago, which has been terribly shaken of late, will be restored, and the producers of grain will still be able to avail themselves of the great natural highway of our inland commerce, and to save a vast sum of money, which, otherwise, they will be compelled to contribute to extortionists in Chicago and Buffalo, or to pay for a more costly mode of transportation. If, on the other hand, corrupt or inefficient officers are chosen, existing evils will be perpetuated, the business of Chicago will be seriously crippled or totally destroyed, and a grinding and unnecessary tax will be laid upon the country for an indefinite time to come.

SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

On the 8th day of February, 1854, a public meeting was [illegible] in the city of Chicago, at which was commenced that political organization that, for nearly sixteen years, has been known as the Republican party of the United States, and whose success and crowning glory is now ineffaceably recorded in the National Constitution, under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

In November, 1852, the Whig party laid down its power and organization, and the Democratic party obtained dominion in every State, except Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In January, 1854, under the lead of Senator Douglas, it wantonly assailed the conscience of the people by the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and this outraged public sentiment found formal expression and effective organization for the first time, so far as we are advised, in the meeting in Chicago, in February, 1854. That meeting was called by the citizens, without distinction of party. The call was signed by several hundred names, about two-thirds of whom had been Democrats. Among the latter we find ex-Mayor Curtiss, ex-Mayor Gray, ex-Mayor [illegible] Sherman, I. N. Arnold, Judges Dickey and Skinner, T. B. Dwyer, Elihu Granger, F. A. Hoffman, S. S. Hayes, Elliott Anthony, Fred. Letz, Peter Page, L. D. Hoard, and Daniel McIlroy. These veteran Democrats met in council with a large number of Whigs, and with Philo Carpenter, A. G. Throop, and E. C. Larned, and others—Abolitionists and Free Soilers—to resist, by public organization, the pro-slavery scheme of the Democratic party. Ex-Mayor Curtiss presided, and the Committee on Resolutions consisted of two ex-Whigs and four Democrats. The latter were H. T. Dickey, George Manierre, L. D. Hoard, and Thomas Lonergan. This meeting took the initial steps which preceded the organization of the great Republican party of the United States. An active promoter of that meeting was George Schneider, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, the principal organ of the Democratic Germans of the Northwest. This meeting resulted in the change of that paper from a Democratic to an opposition, and, subsequently, to a Republican organ, and with it came the great mass of the German population, true to their native instincts of freedom, who had been previously members of the Democratic party. Some of these Democrats afterwards backslided and returned to their old party, but the great majority of them, including the Germans here, as well as in other parts of the country, have adhered to the Republican organization. The Chicago meeting was followed by others in different parts of the State, and in other States, the same elements existing elsewhere and needing only a bugle call to bring them together in solid column. This opposition took form in conventions for nominating State tickets, and candidates for Congress, and prevailed in nearly every Northern State at the elections in the succeeding November. Later in the year, the opposition, thus formed, which was first called the "Anti-Nebraska party," took the name of "Republican." This name, if we recollect rightly, was first proposed at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1856, a National Convention of the party was called, by a preliminary meeting held at Pittsburgh, to meet at Philadelphia, to nominate a Presidential candidate. In the meantime another party had arisen, composed mainly of the old Whigs, which was known as the American or Know Nothing party. This party also called a convention, to meet at Philadelphia, at the same time, and it was expected that there would be a fusion of the two. But the Republican leaders from the West, and from Illinois particularly, refused to adopt the proscriptive theories of the Know Nothings. The Illinois delegation at Philadelphia, led by Abraham Lincoln, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, George Schneider, C. B. Lawrence, and other distinguished gentlemen, whose names we do not now recall, took a decided stand against any compromise with Know Nothingism, and, after a protracted controversy, succeeded in preventing a fusion of the two organizations on the basis of hostility to persons of foreign birth. The result of this policy was the nomination of Fremont and Fillmore, and the election of Buchanan—a result which everybody can now see was advantageous to the anti-slavery cause.

The subsequent history of the party is familiar, but to that Chicago meeting of February, 1854, and to the fearless men who composed it, is due the honor of striking the first blow, and of taking the first steps for a new organization of the people who elected Lincoln in 1860, who met rebellion by force and subdued it, who re-elected Lincoln in 1864, who abolished slavery, and who, at last, have written upon the constitution "FREEDOM AND POLITICAL EQUALITY FOR ALL MEN."

Many of those who participated in that meeting have passed away. Lincoln and Douglas were both summoned to their final account before the result of their opposing efforts was attained. The institution of slavery, which at that time was defiant, and held control of every branch of the government, has perished. The men who at that day only dared remonstrate against its further extension and enlargement can now rejoice that it has ceased to dishonor the land, and may well boast that they helped to put in motion the agency which destroyed it.

The ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment was but the recording of the national decree which had been practically executed by the war. The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was an imperfect execution of the grand decision reached through the arbitrament of arms. And now comes the last and crowning act, the fulfilment of the great idea upon which the Republican party was founded, the official proclamation of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, which makes all men equal before the law.

The art of advertising is daily increasing in its ingenuity and aggressiveness. A recent half column advertisement of the "Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York," published as a pretended editorial article in the New York *Tribune*, opens with the exhaustive and scholarly statement that "some traces of the uses of mineral coals are found before the Christian era." Would anybody suppose that that was meant to introduce a puff for a so-called steamship company which has no steamers, no capital, no Captains, no crews, no keels, no rudders, no voyages, and no freights, and absolutely no assets of any kind save native impudence and a bill asking Congress for grants of land to help sail a line of steamships? The line of argument is briefly that the United States have 2,280,272,000,000 tons of coal, (these tar thieves are exact in their calculations), and one citizen, named H. L. Stuart (*alias* the Mediterranean and Oriental, etc.), will, on receipt of a small bonus from the United States, run steamers from Norfolk to the Mediterranean which will burn up some of this coal and thereby create a market for this undeveloped American product. Hence the propriety of relieving the impecuniosity of Stuart, out of the pockets of the tax-payers. But, as a specimen of an advertising puff for a tax-stealing job, the editorial article in question on "The Mineral Coals of the United States" is very ingenious, and it is to be hoped was paid for in something more valuable than stock in Stuart's company.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has before it a bill to prohibit the peddling of indigo and jewelry in that State. The object of the act is to "protect" the people of the State against the bogus diamonds and other precious stones made in Connecticut, and sold as genuine, and because in Connecticut there is a clay that can be so colored that one-eighth part of indigo is sufficient to make it saleable to greenhorns as the pure dye.

Imported indigo now pays a tax of 10 per cent, and the Committee of Ways and Means have reported in favor of increasing it to 20 per cent. This is doubtless intended to afford better protection to the owners of the Connecticut clay, and to promote the growth of that infant swindle.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The western division of the Illinois and Michigan canal will probably be opened on the 5th or 6th of April, and the eastern division as early as the 11th.

—The new Court House at Carlinville is still a bone of contention among the people of Macoupin County. The County Court on the 17th inst. abated one per cent of the tax to pay interest on bonds, which amounted to about $25,000, and ordered the Sheriff not to collect it. The Court will issue county orders to any person who has paid the above tax. Hon. I. J. Peebles, ex-county Judge, and a bond-holder, has sued out a mandamus to compel the County Court to collect the tax. It is reported that the [illegible] and Hon. Anthony Thornton, of Shelbyville, Hon. Anthony Knapp, of Springfield, and the Hon. James W. English, of Carrollton, to represent them; while the bondholders have employed eminent counsel to look after their interests.

—The Petersburg papers announce the death of the Hon. William Engle, of Sweetwater, Menard County, who [illegible] Virginia in 1801, and removed to the place of his late residence in 1834. Speaking of him, the Carrollton *Gazette* says:

"'Uncle Billy,' as his Menard friends called him, was one of the closest and warmest personal and political friends both to the late Hon. S. A. Douglas and Colonel T. L. Harris, and never failed to come to their rescue in the closely contested canvasses in the district in which he lived. He was, also, a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln in the days when Abe cut such boyish capers about old Salem, and often encouraged him with pecuniary assistance. It was 'fun alive' when Lincoln and Engle would meet for a social hour, before the former was thought of for the Presidency. In the memorable campaign of 1858, between Douglas and Lincoln, Mr. Engle was very much interested. When it was understood the chances for the defeat of Mr. Douglas for the United States Senate were increasing, Mr. Engle himself accepted the nomination for Representative, and made a vigorous and successful campaign. The parties in the two counties, Cass and Menard, were closely tied. The Republicans nominated Colonel J. W. Judy, their strongest man, to add more fury to the contest. Major G. U. Miles, of Petersburg, came out as an Independent Buchanan candidate. At this juncture, 'Uncle Billy' took Mr. H. L. Clay (who was then a young man) 'under training' as he said, and, after a few strokes, took him out against Miles with he attended to Judy, and was forced off the track before election day, and 'Uncle Billy' distanced Judy in the election by a handsome majority. Mr. Engle made one of the four majority on joint ballot which Mr. Douglas received in the Legislature of that year. Mr. Clay, without solicitation, was elected Clerk of the House as the result of 'Uncle Billy's' first Legislative speech, and both received warm and appreciative letters from the now lamented Senator, acknowledging the services done him in Cass and Menard."

INDIANA.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Terre Haute.

—A lamb has made its appearance in Tippecanoe County, with one body, two perfect heads, and six legs.

—A well-posted farmer who has lately been traveling extensively in Harrison, Crawford and Perry Counties, informs us that there never before was such a breadth of land in wheat in those counties as the present year, and that he never saw the grain thicker upon the ground than it is this spring. He also states that there is promise of plenty of peaches and all other kinds of fruits in those counties.

MISSOURI.

A very curious correspondence was read in the Missouri Legislature last week. One Dr. Logan sent to Professor Swallow, of the Mining Bureau, something which the Professor pronounced "a fragment of calcareous tufa." "The cellular structure," added the Professor, "is produced by the water standing in the cell." Whereupon the wag of a doctor responds that the *tufa* is "a piece of maple sugar, to which the ants had found access."

IOWA.

A schoolmistress in Hamlin County was ousted the other day for kissing the big boys.

—The young ladies of Council Bluffs, to the number of thirty, want to join one of the fire companies.

—Captain A. L. Deming, President of the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, died on Monday last. He was one of the pioneers of the Missouri Valley.

WISCONSIN.

The Green Bay *Gazette* thinks there will be fully 150,000,000 feet of logs got out in places tributary to Green Bay this winter, the season having been uncommonly fine.

—The Beaver Dam *Argus* reports that, on Saturday, a German, by the name of Wm. Beulter, was found hanging dead, in his house in the town of Herman, having committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter. His house was small and very low, so that had he stood upright he could not have committed the act; but he placed his knees together, and, in a sort of half-kneeling posture, let himself down sufficiently to produce strangulation. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of insanity. He was 50 years old, and a bachelor.

—The Appleton *Times* tells of a baby, to which a Mrs. Wheeler, of New London, gave birth, weighing 16½ pounds. The mother weighs but 105 pounds.

MICHIGAN.

A printer's "imp" in Detroit, sandy-haired and speckled-faced, working for five dollars per week, astonished his employers and the compositors in the office by getting married the other day. Their jibes, however, were cut short when they learned that he had married an heiress, and that his wife could buy half-a-dozen establishments like that in which her lord was serving an apprenticeship.

—The *Portage Lake Mining Journal* says: "There is talk again of consolidating the mines in the Isle Royal lode [illegible]; but it is said the G. P. folks are not satisfied with their slice, and desire to lease their part of the lode for ten years."

NEBRASKA.

The Fremont *Tribune* says:

"On Monday last, during the raging of the terrible storm which swept over this country, the house of Mr. W. Southwick, [illegible], on the Elkhorn River, near the west line of the county, was discovered in flames, and, notwithstanding the efforts made by the family to subdue the fire, in less than ten minutes everything was destroyed. In their efforts to save the property, the family, consisting of Mr. Ed. Southwick, Mrs. Southwick, and a sister of Mrs. S., were all badly burned, and it was not till the building was entirely wrapped in flames that they abandoned the attempt to save anything except the clothing on their persons. After leaving the burning building, the inmates started for the barn, while Mr. S. went for assistance. Mounting a horse, he tried to overtake them, but the horse refused to face the terrible northwester. After several ineffectual efforts, each time the animal turning and rushing away with the wind, he was forced to abandon the horse, and started on foot. [illegible] he fell fainting across the doorstep, and, recovering, had barely strength left to tell of the terrible calamity that had befallen him. Mr. Cody quickly went to the assistance of the ladies, and, getting them into a wagon, took them to the house, [illegible]. Both ladies are burned about the face and their hands are badly frozen. Mr. Southwick is fearfully burned about the head and shoulders, and his hands and arms are both burned and frozen in such a manner that amputation may be necessary."

OHIO.

A Cincinnati hotel-keeper dresses all his waiters in full naval uniform.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Texas marriage notice closes with the announcement that the lady's first husband was shot for stealing stock.

—New York has a beggar who offers to "make change in silver" when the charitable say they have "nothing less than a dollar note."

—Seven merchants, all doing business on the same street in Halifax were passengers on the steamer City of Boston. They had gone out to purchase their spring supply of goods.

—Two years ago, a Florida negro who was so afraid of a railroad car that he had to be blindfolded to get him on a train, was elected to the Legislature. He is now a railroad Director.

—A negro woman has just obtained a divorce from her husband in Georgia—the first case of the kind ever brought before the courts of that State.

—The New York *Express* says: "Boston is determined not to be behind New York in any particular. She has a police officer who picked a lady's pocket of a watch while in the line of his duty he assisted her to a seat in Music Hall."

—Vermont papers give credence to the following rat story: "Rats are making savage work among cattle in Marshfield. Eri Spencer has had five cows badly bitten by rats while they were tied in the stable. They have gnawed holes two inches deep, and mangled them shockingly."

—In 1869 the rate of mortality in the British navy was 8.3 per 1,000 of mean force—the lowest for many years. The total force was [illegible], and the total number of deaths 481, of which 355 were occasioned by disease, and 126 by injuries of various kinds, viz.: 90 by drowning, 22 by wounds [illegible], 18 by falling from aloft, 2 by alcoholic poisoning, 1 by accidental poisoning, 1 by suicide, 1 by exhaustion from cold.

—A New York Judge, in a recent charge, described the jail of Warren County to be "the most infamous jail in the State," and, referring to the case of a criminal who escaped from it three successive times, remarked that he "would instruct the jury that breaking out of such a jail as that did not create any presumption against defendant, and should not prejudice his case; and that he thought the breaking jail by said defendant was a reasonable and proper act."

—The official statistics of Massachusetts for 1869 show that notwithstanding the increase of population, pauperism is rather diminishing, while crime and vice are on the increase. The whole number of State paupers in 1868 was about 6,000; average number, 2,634; whole number in 1869, about 5,000; average number, 2,530; whole number of town paupers in 1868, 4,700 fully supported and 24,000 partially supported: average number supported, 4,000; whole number fully supported in 1869, 5,000; partially supported, 25,000; average number supported, 4,000.

—By a recent order of the French Navy Department, singing is to be regularly taught hereafter on board all vessels of the "fleet of evolution." [illegible] on all carrying the flag of a [illegible] officer, and on all carrying [illegible]. The chief of a division in certain [illegible] as the Gallic teaching is to be by what is [illegible]. Vocal music method, now much used in the Naval School at Brest, has long been taught in advance of its formal introduction, but this is the first [illegible] adoption.

—General Pleasanton used to tell an amusing incident. He was once, while stationed at a frontier post, surrounded by threatening bands of Cheyennes. He wished very much to negotiate a treaty with the Chiefs, but they were too suspicious or hostile to place themselves in his power. At last he succeeded in capturing a young Indian of rank, whom he held as a hostage. One day this captive, sullenly stalking about the fort, came upon a soldier who, for want of better amusement, was playing with a child's jumping jack. The savage was transfixed with wonder and admiration. He watched the antics of the little figure in breathless silence for some minutes, then turned and ran past the sentinels, leaped all obstructions, and escaped from the fort. In a short time, however, he returned, heading a deputation of chiefs who, after spending an hour or so in wrapt contemplation of the jumping jack, held a solemn council, and negotiated the desired treaty, stipulating, as the most important condition, that the marvellous little toy should always remain at the fort.

—The winter of 1740 is described in an old book quoted by a German paper as very terrible. This work, "Brocke's Contentment in God," thus speaks of it: "An unheard of frost seized with extraordinary severity on the world and the elements, so that it is scarcely possible to number the many strange occurrences that took place through its violence. Men fell so benumbed that they passed by unheeded. Men were so cold they could hardly speak; one felt and thought, yet could not think; if any one spoke a word it was with a hard surface. Many hens and ducks, even the cattle in the stalls, died of cold; the trees split asunder. Not only beer but wine in cellars froze. Deeply sunken wells were covered with impenetrable ice. Crows and other birds fell to the ground frozen in their flight. No bread was eatable, for it was so cold and hard as a stone." Brockes further relates that this extraordinary winter was followed by an equally uncommon spring. In May no sign of verdure was yet to be seen; it was still cold in July, and vegetation was then still further hindered by drought. The harvest was not over till late in the autumn, and by the middle of October the frost returned, before the fruit in the gardens had had time to ripen.

—The St. Petersburg correspondent of a French paper gives the following information as to the returns of the Chief of Police of that city, General Trepow, for 1869: St. Petersburg is divided into thirteen districts, each of which is presided over by a Superintendent of Police, with the rank of field officer. The Fire Brigade includes a Chief, eighteen maitres de pompes, fourteen under officers, fifty-one sub-commissariat officers, nine hundred [illegible], an engineer, and three hundred and seventy-eight horses. In addition to these there is the Fire Brigade attached to the Imperial Palaces, comprising two officers, six non-commissioned officers and one hundred men—total, 1,186 men and 378 horses. The Board of Health of the capital includes one "town physician," one head doctor of the police, one veterinary surgeon, one chemist, three accoucheurs, twelve district doctors with nine assistants, eighteen surgeons, fourteen midwives, in addition to the staff of the Committee on Medicine, and that of the "Medical Direction." The number of sick persons received in the ten large public hospitals was more than 45,000, of whom 4,700 died. Besides these, 2,780 persons were received in the prison hospitals, of whom 231 died; in private hospitals 9,004, with 380 deaths; in the Ministerial hospitals 15,230, of whom 2,187 did not recover; and in the military hospitals 58,988, deaths, 2,411. That is, in the five hospitals 106,049 were received, of whom 11,[illegible] died—just ten per cent.

PERSONAL.

A new political novel by Disraeli is announced.

—Lamartine's creditors have compelled his widow to sell his estate at Monceau.

—The King of Bavaria lately gave a dinner to 1,400 poor people in Munich, and engaged twelve hotels for their accommodation.

—A *Te Deum* had been celebrated in the Cathedral at Milan, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of King Victor Emmanuel and the twenty-sixth of Prince Humbert, the father and son having been born on the 14th of March.

—The death of Rev. Dr. McClintock will not retard the appearance of the remaining volumes of "Encyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," which, with the aid of Dr. Strong, he had been preparing for the press.

—In the investigation before the Legislative Committee, at Albany, the other day, Mr. Burt, attorney for the English stockholders of the Erie Road, said to one of Jay Gould's statements: "That is an unmitigated falsehood, Mr. Gould," and Mr. Gould did not deny it.

—The Tribunal at Cracow acquitted, in default of proof, the Superior of the Carmelite Convent in which Barbara Ubryk had been so long imprisoned. The law officers of the Crown appealed against the judgment, but the Supreme Court definitely confirmed it.

—Mrs. Kelly, who, while a captive in the hands of the Northern Sioux Indians, in 1864, was the means of saving Captain Fisk's emigrant party, and who also saved Fort Sully from capture, is likely to receive $5,000 from Congress for her services.

—Lady Mordaunt's portrait is advertised in the London *Times*, with autograph, at one shilling; colored, 2s 6d; highly colored, in morocco case, 31s. Sir Charles Mordaunt's photograph, and those of the royal and noble personages connected with the late trial, are also in great demand.

—*Figaro* announces, as a fact that no longer admits of being questioned, that the Pope is seriously ill. Its authority is a lady "profoundly devoted to the Holy See," who has just been received by Pio Nono, and who found His Holiness grievously changed for the worse. His glance has lost its vivacity, and his voice has become more feeble. Attempts are made to conceal the facts, but great anxiety is felt at the Vatican.

—The German papers announce the death of Moscheles, the once famous pianist and composer, and the tutor of Thalberg and Mendelssohn. M. Moscheles was born in 1794, and resided in London from 1821 to 1846, when he resigned his position as Professor at the Academy of Music to accept the post of Director of the Conservatoire at Leipsic. M. Moscheles was celebrated for his brilliant improvisations, and he is also the author of some important compositions.

—It is stated by persons intimate with the Johnson family that Miss Mattie Johnson, the school girl who had the affair with the Rev. Horace Cook last winter, has never recovered the shock of that affair, and is now in a very precarious state of health, having had two hemorrhages from the lungs, with other consumptive symptoms. It will be remembered that she was robust and rosy. She is now said to be wan and pale, and to weigh less than a hundred pounds. Physicians advise the family to take her to Corfu, which they will probably do.

—The New York papers say that A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claflin & Co. are at loggerheads over the sale of unbleached muslins and Merrimack prints. Stewart has thrown upon the market vast quantities of Merrimacks [illegible] manufacturers threatened [illegible]. The Merrimack sent word [illegible] books, and refused to sell him any more goods. He is reported to have immediately procured a supply through a Philadelphia firn, and there is a terrible flutter among the dry goods people, who declare that if Stewart persists in his present course he will ruin pretty much every importer and jobber in the city.

—A Ghent paper states that Mr. Gladstone recently received a letter bearing an unintelligible signature, in which the writer conveyed violent threats. Among other things, the letter stated that if Mr. Gladstone persisted in the measures adopted in respect of the Rustchuk Varna Railway Company, he must be prepared for a dagger thrust or a pistol bullet. The letter was written and posted at Ghent. The English Government handed the letter to the Belgian Ambassador in London, who forwarded it to his government to make inquiries into the matter. An investigation has been commenced in Ghent, but the writer has not yet been discovered.

—A returned European lady tourist tells of an interview she had with Miss Florence Nightingale. During the conversation she could not notice the singular shape of that eminent lady's foot. She had never heard that Miss Nightingale was lame, or malformed, but certainly something was the matter. Her curiosity prompted her to inquire of some mutual friend, who at once explained that Miss Nightingale, despising the modern instruments of torture vended by fashionable shoemakers, is accustomed to plant her stocking foot firmly on a piece of leather, draw the outline of the figure it forms, and have her shoe made to correspond exactly with it.

—A Paris lover has discovered to his cost that a pair of sheets are not long enough to effect a safe descent from a window on the fourth floor. Auguste C. suspected his wife of too great partiality for a professor of the dramatic art who rejoiced in the name of Hector. Auguste watched the house and saw Hector enter. He shortly afterwards knocked at his own door, which, however, remained hermetically closed. "Open in the name of the law!" shouted the jealous husband in a functionary tone of voice. The door was opened, he rushed in, and searched vainly for any living soul but that of his better half. He was about to retire crestfallen, when he heard terrific cries outside the window. Hector was dangling at the end of two sheets, which reached only to the second floor; he was screaming for assistance and twisting round and round. The injured husband took him down, pitched into him, and dragged him off toward a police station. He, however, made his escape *en route*.

—The Fraulein Zaira, who is described as "the most beautiful and daring performer on the slack wire that the world has ever seen," is creating a sensation at the Royal Holborn Amphitheatre, London. The following description of her performance is from the *Era*:

"Her grace of manner and her comeliness of figure will be acknowledged by all who pay the Holborn Amphitheatre a visit during her stay, and, when we say that upon a wire not much thicker than a man's finger, stretched across the building at a great height, she goes through the whole of her performance, no question can be raised as to her daring. Most of the feats she performs at this elevation are familiar to all those who [illegible] with the real old Saturday night market fashion; then blindfolded and enveloped in a sack; then with a wheelbarrow; then with her hands and feet heavily manacled; then kneeling midway across she first stands in the air; then she stands on her toes in a manner which would credit to the most expert of ballet dancers; and, finally, crosses with a beautiful child of about 5 years of age on her back."

—Mr. Leonard Edmunds, in his declaration in an action at law which he has brought against Mr. Gladstone and the other Lords of the Treasury, alleges that the defendants "falsely and maliciously printed and published, and caused to be printed and published, in the several morning and evening papers of the 18th of January last, in London, a paper purporting to be a Treasury minute, in which they distinctly charge him with felony and other high crimes and misdemeanors." The declaration so framed, makes it incumbent on the defendants to plead "justification," and the *onus probandi*, under this plea, will lie upon them. By the terms of the declaration they are also required to give exact particulars of dates and sums of money in possession of the several libels in the minute—namely, that Mr. Edmunds "had put his hand into the till of his office and helped himself to sums of public money;" that "he was a public defaulter;" that he was "guilty of malversation," and that one had been in the habit of appropriating sums of money that belonged to the public."

—M. de Montalembert's funeral took place at the Church of St. Clotilde, Paris. The *Temps* says that two or three thousand persons attended it. Among those present were MM. Emile Ollivier, Dupanloup, Thiers, etc.; deputations from the French Academy, etc. The pall-bearers were the Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Cuvillier-Fleury, of the Academy, the Prince de Broglie, M. Czartoryski, [illegible], and M. de Corcelles. The *Univers* states that M. de Montalembert's death was announced by the preacher at Notre Dame, on Sunday morning (Father Felix), and that it was like a thunderclap upon the immense congregation. The preacher, who could hardly control his feelings, said: "The Church is not ungrateful; she will remember him who so valiantly defended her whom he called his mother. All Catholics will be sensible of the loss which they have just sustained in that great man; and you, gentlemen, will not forget to pray for the repose of that soul now in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ." The literary activity of M. de Montalembert was only interrupted (the *Moniteur* says) by his death. Every morning the Sister of Charity who waited upon him brought him his books, the journals, and three pencils, black, red, and blue, with which he annotated everything that he read. One cannot take up a volume of his numerous library without being able to gather from these annotations the impression which the book had made on its possessor. The *Francais* states that among the papers left by the deceased, is a "Life of St. Bernard," and a preface to Father Lacordaire's life.

WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the Tariff.

Able Speeches.

People of the Period.

Gail Hamilton—Amasa Walker—Pierre Soule—Badeau.

More About Shipping.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Navigation report, which I quoted discursively in my last letter, is receiving hard knocks all round the country, and the friends of President Grant lament that he dignified so manifest a fraud with an official endorsement. This is not the first time that the iron interest has appealed with success to President Grant for his personal recognition. In his annual message he put in a paragraph which, it is rumored, he did not write at all, at the request of tariff lawyers fortuitously by holding seats in Congress. Of course the President was imposed upon in these cases. He has, however, one defect of character rarely met with in high place—an inexplicable respect for rich men. Now, a rich man without recognition of some kind is one of the poorest of human creatures. Either commerce, literature, society or politics is necessary to make him happy, and this is why so many dunces sit in the Senate and House, paying out their money to be noticed. This sort of man is apt—if he have a republican conscience—to be a good sort of man for a President to take by the hand now and then, to encourage him to the fact that even enterprise is not the worst thing in the State, and to assure him that respectable wealth need not debar any person from visiting Magistracy occasionally.

But, God help us! how many rich men are worth more than one or two interviews? And what intellectual man ever made anything out of a rich one—at least by any process or appeal worthy of intellect?

Once I was seized with a genuine wish to "cultivate" a rich man. He had a great quantity of horses, and gave "beautiful" game suppers. He never sat in anything but a box at the theatre, and if he went fishing he hired a tug or steamboat and took a party. He was represented to me as my greatest "appreciator,"—whatever that may be—and I seriously made the attempt to like him and bear with him.

In the first place, he drove me out three times to look at his city lots. To hear him talk you could really think that you saw them growing—in price. I looked at those lots with the eyes of botany, and poetry, and finance. Afterward we went home, and heard the history of his paternal ancestors over three game suppers. At last the terrapin tasted like his great-grandfather. Finally he requested me to write some stanzas on the said great-grandfather—and then I rebelled.

Now, why should the President take pleasure in such merely rich men as Boris and Corbin, or, worse yet, in such designing rich men as Oakes Ames, Daniel Morrell, and others who are, of course, pleased with his attentions, and interested in his person, but who have more important designs than either social recognition or historical reminiscence? If they find that they can impress the President with their views, merely by the contact of their riches, they will use him to their ill, and blast his administration with their fulsome praise and insidious advices.

The President's advisers are not to be found in the private closet. The days of the Privy Council went out with Clarendon, and the Third Stuart. The President's advisers should be the better press of the country, and the cry of the many-headed poor; the overtaxed farmer, the idle sailor, the immigrant. It is mortifying to our conceptions of the American Chief Magistrate, that he should favor the contact of any man, much less a merely rich one. This is the weakness of General Grant, the real weakness! He is used. He is impressible! He is an abused man! His relations have not fail, in the nice sense of delicacy, the duty they owed him, to abstain from soliciting Federal favors. Many of them are in office. Others have tried to grow rich by obtaining his ear. It is more than suspected that Corbin swindled Fisk and Gould out of $100,000 by using the name of President Grant. But if Corbin had grown rich as Croesus by his high relationship, it would have been a less dangerous symptom than the known fact that people who have climbed to opulence by the barbarisms and slips of legislation are looked upon by the President as the best exponents of American citizenship.

A few weeks before President Grant's inauguration, he declared that he should give the weight of his official influence against land grants and subsidies to corporations. His name is now used in Congress as a befriender of these projects by sea and by land, and he has twice endorsed them by messages. Yet every one of them are rich men's projects, and the money poor men must pay for the experiment of making them still richer. The farmer in Iowa is burning corn for fuel to keep up the delusion of the American flag at sea. It will be a hard time for the immigrant if railroad land-grants are found to have exhausted his homestead. The pieces of the cheap Government of the republic he will owe allegiance to a coalition of capitalists. De Tocqueville said, in his great work, that the only danger to our free government was the opulent classes itself in this democratic age was through the manufactures; but he lived before the generation of subsidized railways. Who can control the roads has in all ages controlled society. Columbus was the greatest man to [illegible] that he opened the widest road, and Spain spent two centuries trying to close it. But when coalescing capitalists shall govern the roads of the Northern Hemisphere, what navigator shall open them again?

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

I received to-day the very original, well-written and pleasing magazine, called the *Overland Monthly*. It was the April number, and in it was an article upon the the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

This celebrated company has had a creditable history, and, receiving large mail subsidies from the Federal Government, it long kept up a fine line of vessels, from New York to Aspinwall, and from Panama to San Francisco, and latterly a line from San Francisco to Japan and China. While at its best, its stock sold far above par; it received exorbitant rates for freight and passage, and was believed to be so soundly established that the London *Times* used to publish editorials prophesying that it would absorb the competing shipping of the world. I remember reading, just at the close of the war, an account of the European line it proposed to establish. In 1867 Leonard Jerome and others of its Directors ran it into the stock market and abused its credit just as Fisk and Barnard have prostituted the Erie Railroad. It ran wooden vessels, American-built altogether, dabbled in old steamship material, permitted the Panama Railroad to pass out of the hands of its friends, and at last the opening of the Pacific Railroad spoiled the trade between New York and San Francisco, so that in the words of the *Overland*:

"This line has been stoked by that iron band which binds the Isthmus; it was pierced by the iron bar which pierced the Sierra Nevada; the traffic which is its life-blood is ebbing away. Already distressed, and maintaining its ground with steady courage, but visibly failing strength, its defeat by the powerful subsidized and subsidizing competitor is but a question of time. * * It is the old Collins story over again. The Arctic, in that line, prefigured the fate of her owners and of American steamships."

It is not true in any large sense that the competitors of the Pacific Mail Company are powerfully subsidized—that is, out of proportion to the American subsidy. The Collins story is one of the vanity of subsidies—of an excited nation hurrying on excited Captains and expensive ships against icebergs, promontories, and disasters worse than commercial failure; and now the *Overland Monthly* asks us to try the same feat on the Pacific Ocean:

"The monthly Japan steamer from San Francisco does tolerably well to transact the insignificant trade between China and California; nor even in this does it supplant deserving sailing craft—for these continue to perform their ancient function between steamer trips. If the American people do not intend to maintain a Pacific marine, then it is not clear but that their advantage would be in abandoning at once the present imperfect service and inviting the Peninsular and Oriental Company to perform the same with greater efficiency, hesitate to extend the necessary subsidies to them."

This is not very encouraging; and the sole argument in the article aforesaid is, that if the British should establish a competing line from Panama to San Francisco, they would at once put a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia and another between San Francisco and China,—both subsidized by the British Government. Suppose this should be the case, see what it would save:

1. It would save a subsidy from the American Government, payable out of the pockets of people who never saw the Pacific coast.

2. Save the steady losses of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose stock is down two-thirds below par,—solely because people will not ride, from motives of patriotism, three weeks through the tropics when they can accomplish the journey in six days by the Pullman cars.

3. San Francisco will then have three lines of weekly steamships where now she has but one monthly line to Asia and one tri-weekly to Panama. It is poor policy for a San Francisco publication to oppose such local development, merely out of regard for the kind of bunting that the steamers fly.

We cannot realize all our expensive dreams of the American flag. We have just paid an immense subsidy in money and enterprise to set several millions of our countrymen free. When we get rid of the other incubus of a high tariff,—as deadly a weight as slavery,—we shall find the oceans ready to welcome us, if we are needed. There are many things which the American flag might do—help Cuba, annex Canada, redress Ireland, etc., etc. But what we are doing satisfies the expectation of intelligent mankind: paying our debt, purifying our administration, [illegible], above all, discouraging the [illegible] who would use our vanity in our [illegible] to fill their pockets.

The *Overland* says complainingly that England already takes 120,000,000 pounds of Chinese tea, and America only 30,000,000 pounds. Good "protective" policy on the part of the Englishman would make him envy us because we took so little foreign tea.

Our *Overland* friend! how would this do? To give twenty thousand unemployed American sailors and sea Captains the right to buy the cheap ships of England, and, putting them under the American flag, run them in the place of the sailing craft which even now compete with a subsidized steamships between America and China?

THE DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.

This question has been discussed on both sides, in perseverance and perhaps with ability, by anti-tariff men—it may have been by accident—who did attempt to debate the whole subject, but almost every speaker took up some feature of the protective duties. Mr. Cox, for example, exhibited the injustice of the tax upon salt and lumber; and Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, made a strong attack upon the [illegible]. The speech of the latter was short and pithy. He showed that New England had received in fish bounties nearly four millions of dollars in ten years, almost every dollar of which went to Maine and Massachusetts. And he compared this exaction with the two millions which the elder Adams paid to the Barbary Powers. Mr. Morgan explained that he could not blame the general run of New England's public men for representing their rich constituents, but he arraigned the Western Senators and Representatives for being the over-willing agents and apologists of Eastern monopolists. This is one of the most important political points yet made. The West is sold out by its own Representatives on this interest. The monopolists go to Ohio for a Chairman of Ways and Means, and to Michigan to find a man who will keep up the price of lumber, which enters into the farmer's barns and fences. When the great awakening takes place on this question, not one of these over-forward partisans of Eastern interests can expect to come to Congress from the West. General Morgan was also happy in showing that Massachusetts got more money from the General Government, on the plea of war expenses, than either Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York, although she sent one hundred and ninety-seven less regiments than New York, one hundred and eighty less than Pennsylvania, and one hundred and eighty-two less than Ohio. She alone was able to get three-and-a-half millions of dollars out of the nation, which was nearly all that she claimed, while New York received but two-and-one-quarter millions, and Pennsylvania but little more than two millions. This extraordinary statement formed a terrific climax to the series of arguments which Mr. Morgan brought forward to show the grasping nature of the East. Mr. Hooper, the especial representative of Eastern capitalists, sat listening to this arraignment, and could make no reply. Another courteous and able speech upon this matter was that of H. C. Burchard, of Illinois, which was a more general discussion of the whole tariff question. This gentleman claimed not to be a radical free trader, yet his argument upon the subjects of immigration, farm labor, the market for surplus wheat, and the salt question, was a most creditable example of painstaking inquiry, and quiet, though vigorous, dissection. All these gentlemen quoted liberally from David A. Wells. And even upon the high tariff side there were frequent instances of use of that gentleman's statistics, proving his reputation. [illegible] like the Pharisees who refused to hear Christ preach, and yet condemned him by the very Gospel they were afraid to listen to.

It was impossible for any person to follow these debates without observing the great increase of knowledge and mental power amongst public men from the region round about Chicago. Iowa and Illinois are to this question of free trade in America what Manchester and Birmingham were to the same subject in England, and they have no reason to be ashamed of their tenants here. The free trade issue is of itself so just and liberalizing that in the propounding of it the individual mind grows strong, and disciplined, and the speaker on that side has the heart and might of Sir Galahad:

"My good blade carves the casques of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure;
My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure."

There has been no debate for several years which has brought out the earnestness and knowledge of men like the present. The discussion of tariff emancipation has given health and dignity to the legislative arena. Those also have profited who take the Tory side of the question, and every day of the debate has given renewed inquisitiveness, light, and character to the whole body.

Here are some fresh arrivals in town:

AMASA WALKER,

formerly Secretary of State of Massachusetts, a member of Congress from South Brookfield, and father of General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and an advanced free trader.

Mr. Walker has been an earnest and profound student of questions of finance. He opposes the Funding bill at the present time, and considers the great pending question to be the equalization and unification of the national currency. We have six kinds of currency at present. He is a thin, wiry, yet vigorous-looking old gentleman, with a fine grey eye, a venerable head of hair, a magnetic manner of speech; and he is one of the best instances we have of a class of educated commercial men who do not desire office, but content themselves with giving light to legislators and impressing their practical convictions upon the politics of the time.

Mr. Boutwell, the author of the scheme for immediate funding, takes rank among these business men, as a person of defective education, without any particular broad and comprehensive policy, and, indeed, with that kind of desultory knowledge sometimes called "smattering," yet who is able in the forensic period in which he rules to keep well upon the surface, and to display no little executive talent. Considerable cheap cavilling has been held in advance upon the subject of foreign *coinage* to pay our foreign interest, but the large question is whether this is precisely the time to fund at all. Boutwell is a better politician than financier, and he is sparing no efforts to drive funding notions upon Congress. It is doubtful, however, if the pending bill passes. The bankers are here by scores, to protest against it, but John Sherman and others have studied the financial question so much that the people are disgusted with the study of it.

GAIL HAMILTON.

This caustic and interesting writer upon social topics is at the house of Speaker Blaine, to whom she is somewhat related. I was surprised at the youth of one who had written with such apparent earnestness and [illegible] for she is only about [illegible] the man who should so confidently express himself at 25 might be arraigned for self-sufficiency. Yet, after all, what period of life is so positive as youth, when, without skepticism, without fear, without the knowledge of the power of enemies, we drive right on to make the world come to the feet of our impulsion. Woman is [illegible] the ring of letters, and [illegible] by the fact of her sex. When we come to the realized days of woman's rights, and men dare speak as recklessly of women as women speak of each other, the latter will come to a true knowledge of the power of enemies. Gail Hamilton, or, to be precise, Miss Abigail Dodge, seems to be warm-hearted, cautious, and neighborhood-reforming being, who has accidentally put her foot into the question of the relative rights of authors and publishers, and, conceiving herself wronged, she has taken the publishers' own weapons in her hands and explained this much-abused relation. Respectable and emphatic silence has been the attitude of the publishing house involved. Whoever gets off the best, neither will be better off than before; but, perhaps, we shall be better off who do not write books and want to know all about it. I see no reason not to admire this practical dash of Gail Hamilton as much as any of her literary sorties. Nobody has a right to be discreet until thirty odd birth days have come round—that is, nobody with a literary purpose and with a missionary spirit.

Politics is, after all, the only school where one's enemy may get the advantage. Every time a man comes before the Senate to be confirmed for some appointment, his little enemy is seen creeping out of the mists and pools of thirty or forty years' antagonism, like a gloomy and dismal exhalation, to seek the Capitol, saying, by the way, with a chuckle, like the bearer of a miasmatic bubble, "I have got him foul now."

It may be almost set down for an axiom that one enemy always comes up strongest when we take to politics. And it is amusing to see how different is the behavior of the aspirant for office and that of his evil wisher when they reach the Tarpeian rock of the Senate. The aspirant acts as quietly and as wily as Nicholas Nickleby before his stern uncle, while Wackford Squeers dances a jig on the door-mat outside in the person of his enemy. Here at last the enemy has his delight. He is ubiquitous and omniscient. He declaims at the hotels. He carries his grievances into the garret of the obscurest member. He parades the lobbies with the vivacious defamation of Charley Bates hunting down William Sykes. If you ever see a secretive, gloomy, and cautious man walking the streets of Washington, you may know that he is an office-seeker. And when you see an unusually happy, forward and agile gentleman darting along as if he had just taken a prize at a lottery, you may know that he is the long-lost enemy of the aforesaid office-hunter.

GO UP, THOU BALD-HEAD.

Two good officers have just been rewarded here—Winslow who sunk the Alabama, and Captain James Forney, of the Marine Corps, who has been made a Major. I have not seen, though I have heard it discussed, General Sherman's letter intimating that he will leave the army if Logan's Army bill for its reduction becomes a law. This is all right. The laws of supply and demand regulate armies as well as generalcies just as they do lottery [illegible] and railroad stocks. General Sherman has more money given to him than any Commander-in-Chief in the American army ever received. The Sherman family [illegible] more of the [illegible] than either of the sons of Noah. If the Army Reduction bill fails it will be the fault of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Military Committee. Wilson is a good-hearted, hob-nobbing sort of man, who does nothing with decision and stubbornness. If he cannot fill the place he holds on the Military Committee, he ought to resign. We have all anticipated that, if the Army bill fails, Wilson will be the cause of the failure. And yet, this cosy old gentleman wants the army reduced as much as anybody; but his inscrutable accommodating good temper has been one of the weak points of our government for years. I asked a Massachusetts man of note, a few days ago, why Wilson, with his weak magnanimity, kept a seat in the Senate, from so jealous and exacting a Commonwealth?

"Well," the reply was, "the interest of Massachusetts is greatest by Sumner's position here. Wilson is conceded as the representative of the mechanical element, and, besides, he represents the orthodoxy of our Commonwealth. He is a man of personal integrity; very poor, scarcely able to hold his head up, and he agrees with Sumner on all vital points. He is, besides, a pretty shrewd politician for a weak man, and there are more babies called after him than any living man in Massachusetts."

This may be all true, but if Wilson is poor, that is the fault of the rich, protected capitalists of Massachusetts, whose tariffs and whose bounties he has helped to perpetuate. I believe, that with all Mr. Sumner's pride of self, he is a better man for the nation than a dozen such good-tempered beings as Wilson, who, while claiming to be a member of the democracy, is weakly giving a new lease of life to the army aristocracy. Sumner spoke against the President's San Domingo treaty, the other [illegible] which does him honor. We are curious to know what may be the secret sentiment of this self-willed orator upon the prevailing questions of the tariff. Now is the time, if he be truly independent, and will follow out his own doctrines consistently, to take a stand which shall not be merely against distant abuses, and distant constituencies, but against the very constituency who have sent him to the Senate. For Charles Sumner must know that the subject of a tariff reform, is a deduction of the same liberal interpretation of rights and privileges which made him an enemy of protected slavery. The pride of his Commonwealth would rally even more fervently about him, if he dared to be bold in this reform, which appeals at his own threshold in Boston. The most vigorous, the most unanimous, and the most intelligent element of the free trade party is to rise in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts among the Republicans who sustained the war against slavery. All New England is interested in free trade upon selfish considerations if no other; for that indomitable, inventive, laborious and trading society will find its ultimate development to be supplying the markets of all the nations.

And what a past on this subject has New England to explain away. Sumner for free trade would entirely [illegible] of protectionists [illegible] New England [illegible] which she will soon be [illegible] with the beneficence of free trade.

PIERRE SOULE—THE CARPET-BAG.

A good instance of the difference between carpet-baggers and the resident Southerners is afforded in the treatment of Justice Bradley by the bar of Norfolk and other places. He was relentlessly opposed by the carpet-baggers of the Senate, who wished to see one of their own number get the seat; and, as in the case of Attorney General Hoar, they spared no subterfuge, scandal, or conspiracy to accomplish their purpose. At last Mr. Bradley is confirmed, the native Virginia Senators voting for him; and he is received in the South with as much hospitality as if he had been an original rebel. Yet the lawyers of the South know perfectly well that he was a radical Republican, but they are gratified to have sent among them a man of pure character and legitimate attainments, who is capable of the best social citizenship, and worthy enough to receive the abuse of the speculators and squatters who misrepresent them at Washington. Almost the whole of the carpet-bag representation, including many rebel leaders, have joined in an alliance with the monopoly interest of pig iron, salt, lumber and coal, and several whose leaders in the secession army and notorious for their spleen and brutality, are now swarming around the lobbies and in the committee-rooms, saying we expect to have manufactures, and we want some of this protection while it is going.

Thus the Eastern interests, which claimed to be the most republican in the country, are driven into alliance with the lowest and most vicious classes of the rebellion. The arguments of immigration, capital, water-power, and high bounties are being brought to bear upon the Georgians and Virginians of both houses of Congress, provided they will join the illiberal ranks. It thus appears that protective have the combination for [illegible] money. Mr. party: Mr. Samuel Hooper, Train's Fenians—the [illegible] chivalry, and the [illegible] flag, and the Hartford green flag, [illegible] rolled together. GATH.

ROME.

The Schema Debate in the Council—New Decree of Regulation.

The following is the new decree for the regulation of the Council issued to the fathers in the Holy City:

In the Apostolical Letter, *Multiplices inter*, issued last November 27, the Most Holy Lord constituted the general order to be observed in the celebration of the Vatican Council; and in that letter, besides other things, he prescribed certain fixed rules in order to secure a proper system in the discussions of the fathers. Now, however, our Most Holy Lord, for having readier attainment of that object, having regard also to the complaints repeatedly made by the fathers that the discussions were protracted to an unreasonable length, out of his own Apostolic solicitude, has determined to lay down for the general meetings of the Council some general rules, which, while they carry out the general system already in force, and do not interfere with that liberty of discussion which becomes the Bishops of the Catholic Church, will provide a more complete and expeditious method for the examination of the matters to be handled, for discussion and deliberation. Having, therefore, taken into consideration the Cardinal Presidents of the general sittings of the Council, and having also obtained the opinions of the Fathers of the Special Commission for receiving and weighing the propositions made by the bishops, our most holy Lord has given to us the following ordinance to be issued and observed:

First. Upon the distribution of a scheme to the Fathers of the Council, the Cardinal Presidents of the general meetings shall name a reasonable period within which the Fathers who have any remarks to make on the scheme must present them in writing.

Second. The remarks are to be arranged in the following order: Those first which relate generally to the whole scheme, or to a division of it, as the Presidents shall have appointed; then those which refer to the several parts of the scheme, the order of the scheme itself being duly observed.

Third. The Fathers who have any remarks to make, either on the words or on the paragraphs of the proposed scheme, shall state what form of words or of paragraphs they propose to substitute for them.

Fourth. The remarks of the Fathers, thus arranged, and certified by their signatures, shall be given to the Secretary of the Council, and by him forwarded to the respective committees of bishops.

Fifth. After these remarks have been duly weighed in the meeting of the committee charged with the subject, there shall be distributed to every Father an amended scheme, together with a brief statement, in which mention shall be made of the remarks proposed to be made.

Sixth. The scheme, together with the said statement, being communicated to the Fathers, the Cardinal Presidents shall fix a day for a general meeting, in which the discussion is to be entered on.

Seventh. The discussion shall be first generally upon the scheme, whole or divided, as the Cardinal Presidents shall think proper, and when that discussion is concluded each part of the scheme shall be handled separately, the speakers always having before them, in this discussion of the details, the form they propose to substitute for the period or the paragraph of the amended scheme, which form they are to hand in writing to the President at the conclusion of their speech.

Eighth. They who wish to speak on the amended scheme, when they announce their intention to the Presidents, shall explain at the same time whether they wish to speak generally on the whole scheme, or specially on its parts, as also on what part and with what special object in view.

Ninth. With the leave of the Presidents any member of the respective committee of Bishops may reply to the objections and remarks of the speakers, either immediately after a speech or after several speeches on the same subject, on either that or a future day.

Tenth. The speakers must confine themselves to the subject. If any Father wanders off, it will be the duty of the President to call him back to the question.

Eleventh. If the subject being exhausted, the discourses are protracted to an unreasonable length, then, upon the presentation of a request by at least ten Fathers, the Cardinal Presidents may put it to the question whether the meeting wishes the discussion to be continued, and calling upon those who think otherwise to stand up, may close the discussion if the majority is that way.

Twelfth. When the discussion upon one part of the scheme is finished, before the meeting passes on to another, the Cardinal Presidents shall take the votes of the meeting upon the proposed amendments, and first on the original text of the part of the scheme.

Thirteenth. The original text, shall be voted on, both on amendments and also. The Presidents shall first call on those who are up who agree to the amendment, then the original text, then on those who disagree, and after a comparison of the votes, the decision will be according to the majority.

Fourteenth. When the votes shall thus have been taken on all parts of the scheme, the Cardinal Presidents shall take the opinions of the Fathers upon the whole of the scheme that has been gone through. But on this occasion, the votes shall be given *viva-voce* by the word *Placet* or *Non Placet*; it being permitted, however, to those who wish to vote with some condition, to give the vote and condition in writing.

WHISKEY RAID IN BROOKLYN.

The United States Marines in the Field—A Distillery Demolished by the Revenue Officials—A Crowd Threaten, but Accomplish Nothing.

From the New York Herald, March 29.

The military were again called into requisition by the United States revenue authorities of the City of Churches, yesterday, to enable them to "circumfrance," as Dan Bryant would express it, the overthrow of the illicitly distilled molasses whiskey in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. This section of that city has long since grown famous in the annals of illicit revenue exploits. The Assessors of Internal Revenue became familiar with the geographical position of the "poteen" manufactories of the district in question years ago, and "many a time and oft" has the neighborhood been made the unprofitable recipient of visits, in force, by the officers of the Third and Second Internal Revenue Districts. A few noisy demonstrations and now and then an occasional forcible expression of the unpopularity of the raiders of Uncle Sam, in the shape of a stone or other promiscuous missile, has engendered in the minds of the officials upon whom the unpleasant duty has devolved a wholesome regard for their personal safety while engaged in their work of devastation among the stills of the district outlying the Navy Yard. Hence it was that General Pleasanton, admonished by the fearful stories of subordinates "who had been there," in his celebrated campaign in this vicinity, on the 3d of December last, was induced to call into requisition the services of nearly six hundred regular United States soldiers from the various harbor defences of New York. The expedition, it will be remembered, was productive in breaking up six or eight small distilleries, and returned flushed with bloodless victory, despite the sanguinary rumors circulated in anticipation of the event.

Three months having since elapsed, and a feeling of security from further molestation being presumed to have taken place in the minds of the "stillists-on-the-sly," another dash was suggested upon the old stamping ground upon certain information received at the office of Assessor Michael Scanlon, Third District, Court street. Consequent upon these disclosures much excitement prevailed among the Assistant Assessors, who have latterly been enjoying a period of comparatively little to do. It was arranged that the co-operation of the marines should be solicited, [illegible] that the last stronghold of the "ardent illicitists" in the Fifth Ward should be demolished. Assistant Assessor J. B. Wass, who has figured as a most prominent and dauntless official in many similar expeditions, was selected to [illegible] perfection of the preconcerted plan of operation. Rear Admiral Gordon, upon application [illegible] Mr. Wass, immediately ordered to be placed at the disposition of the revenue party a large detachment of marines. Monday morning was the appointed time for the movement. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Assistant Assessors, eighteen in all—who were selected to participate in the exploit, generally accorded as hazardous, began to assemble at the rendezvous, No. 13 Court street. Arming themselves with axes and crowbars, they took up the "route step" shortly before 9 o'clock, and, headed by Assistant Assessor Wass, they proceeded in a body down Court street to Washington, thence to Johnson, and down to the Flushing avenue entrance to the Navy Yard. Small though the party was, they attracted considerable attention at every foot of the way, and it was slightly apparent their visit and its object were not altogether unexpected by the denizens of the place.

At the Navy Yard the officials were joined, about 9 o'clock, by a battalion numbering 150 marines, under command of that gallant and gentlemanly soldier, Colonel Broome, commandant of the barracks. There was also a small detachment of marines from the Vermont. Outside of the York street entrance to the yard was congregated a party of men who hailed the column, as it passed in "two ranks," the civilians in the centre, with taunts and jeers, reflecting strongly upon the courage and character of the "boys in blue." Messrs. Wass, Fd. C. Parkinson, Eagan, Fitzharris, J. B. Lincoln, and Bergen, who were in the column, smiled good humoredly as they passed, despite this little unpleasantness. The line turning to the right, filed down Hudson avenue, and thence to Plymouth street. Here it halted about a hundred yards from the corner of Hudson avenue, directly in front of a large four-story frame tenement house, No. 148, where the marines "formed a hollow square" and came to an "order arms." At this juncture the situation was doubtful, whether for war or peace, for a few moments. Windows were thrown open, tawdry-looking females thrust forth their heads and laughed mockingly at the forces below, who stood with their bright bayonets fixed in the muddy streets beneath. Men, young and old, congregated on the corners and across the street, and endeavored to push their way into close proximity with the obnoxious officers of the revenue. A squad of police, in charge of roundsman Phelan, of the Forty-second Precinct, who formed outside the military, on the corner of Plymouth street and Hudson avenue, had their hands full in endeavoring to hurl back the swaying crowd of spectators which had gathered in an almost incredible short space of time. Clubs were flourishing and men were being thrust back by the police, when suddenly a paving stone was seen to issue from the rear of the crowd and strike the roundsman a severe blow on the side of the head, causing him to stagger and almost fall. This act caused the police to rush angrily in the direction from whence it proceeded in quest of the ruffian who threw it. The search for vengeance was in vain. Nobody did it. Messrs. Lincoln and Fitzmorris, while at work in breaking out the still in the building rear of No. 148 Plymouth, were each the recipient of special favors in the shape of stones, but neither men were hurt. Curses were loud and deep, and dire vengeance would have been hurled against the devoted heads of Uncle Sam's officers if it were only possible to scale that wall of glistening bayonets. One individual, who had imbibed not wisely but too much of home-made whiskey, gave his opinion as to the outrage against the people in a semi-maudlin manner and with a rich brogue in the presence of any one who would listen. "The constitution was violated by this outrageous blockading of the public thoroughfares by the military. George Washington never intended that man or woman should be prevented from going through any street or highway that he or she had a mind to. What right had the 'sogers' to stand there with guns in the streets and keep people from attending to their business in this way. The fact was that no one would be allowed to make a living in this country at all by and by unless he was a judge, or minister, or something of the sort. It was too hard intirely, that these 'sogers' should be allowed to do [illegible] and [illegible] off for more spirits.

The property destroyed was a distillery (the owners' names did not transpire), with a capacity for manufacturing 300 to 400 barrels per week. Axes and crowbars plied by willing hands were soon demolishing vats, stills, worms, cisterns, &c., and the heads of twenty barrels of rum were knocked in and the "poteen" let run. No attempt was made to carry away any of the contents of the distillery. Holmesdale found in the vats and other unmistakable evidences of the still having been in operation the night previous. The next point of investigation was an old brick building, No. 136 Plymouth street, near Gold. Here was found an old disused still and nothing more. This concluded the day's work, and the homeward course was taken down Gold street. A large crowd followed in the "wake" of the line, accumulating as to its destination. When Myrtle avenue was reached, the marines filed to the left and Assessor Wass' party to the right. They had not gone more than a block when a cry was raised, "Now, let's go for them, boys," and about twenty started after them on a run. Seeing the danger, Colonel Browne at once countermarched his men, in order to return to the assistance of the threatened party. But the pursuers heard the warning echo, "the marines are coming back," and, scattering like chaff, were seen no more. Thus ended the latest armed seizure of a Brooklyn illicit whiskey distillery.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Everything Working Satisfactorily at the Piers—The Results of the Voltaic Armor—Borings at East St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 31.

The steady rise in the river may possibly cause some interruption in the work on the river piers. The caissons are well secured, but as each foot's rise causes a corresponding increase in the pressure of the air in the chamber under the river, there are other difficulties to deal with beside the mere matter of keeping out the water. In both piers, now, the masonry is a considerable distance below the water-line, owing to a delay in the supply of granite. The stone is brought from near Richmond, Virginia, and Colonel Roberts, Assistant Engineer, has gone on to that city, to endeavor to expedite the shipment of material.

Yesterday the work on both piers was progressing steadily and satisfactorily. The caisson of the west pier does not yet rest upon the rock, but the distance thereto is less than a foot. The sinking has been delayed a little in order to have some levels taken, and other matters arranged. In the east pier the filling with concrete is being pushed rapidly. There are about twenty-five or thirty men employed all the time, the "shifts" working two hours each. The concrete is now packed under the lateral girders all round the caisson, and at some points in the side compartments is filled to the roof, and the caisson is thoroughly underpinned. In the side compartments the concrete is also laid to some depth along the entire extent, but none is yet laid in the centre compartment. The pressure of air yesterday was nearly forty-seven pounds per square inch, being increased by the rise in the river. Curiously enough, notwithstanding this fact, there has been no workman disabled for the last week or so. In fact the fashion of the "Grecian bend" has almost disappeared from the pier population. There is no doubt but this is to be attributed to the voltaic armor now worn by nearly all the men. Mr. McComas, the Superintendent, had a quantity of this armor purchased some days ago, and nearly all the workmen have availed themselves of its protection. It took some time to convince them that there could be any virtue in the small bands lined with thin, overlapping plates of mixed zinc and silver, but at last they became persuaded there must be something in the wearing of them, and now they value them highly. A full suit of this armor consists of bracelets, a band to be worn round the waist, and soles for the feet, to be worn inside the stockings. The professed and increase vital is to cure rheumatism, or to obviate the effects of force, and its use is a discovery which the inventor never anticipated, but which is now clearly demonstrated by the result of the trial by the workmen on the bridge. Wm. Thompson, foreman, who has been in the air chamber daily, and who has suffered much from the effects of the abnormal atmosphere, states that if it were not for the beneficial influence of this armor he believes he would have been entirely incapacitated for the work by this time. It appears that the effect of wearing it is electrical in character, and stimulates the system and circulation, and hence it has a tendency to counteract the effect of the compressed air, which retards the circulation. The armor undoubtedly will facilitate the work on the pier, and may probably save the lives of some of the men.

One of the borings for the abutment pier on the Illinois side was finished last week. The rock was reached at a depth of only eight and a half feet below that of the east pier. Another boring will be made at another point in a few days.

It will take between twelve and thirteen hundred yards of concrete to fill the air-chamber of the east pier.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Stampede to Yerba Buena Park—Over One Thousand Men Assemble and Clamor for Work at Two Dollars per Day.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 22.

A lively scene was that which was to be witnessed at the Yerba Buena Park, yesterday morning. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to carry out certain improvements at Yerba Buena and other parks, had advertised for a number of men to clear the wood off. It was wisely determined that this work should, if possible, be given only to necessitous men. The question naturally arose as to the best way to test their necessity. It was thought this could be best done by offering pay somewhat lower than the market rate. If a man was found willing to take employment at a low price, it was considered that that was perhaps the very best testimony that could be offered that he really stood much in need of something to do. At the same time, it was far from the wish of the Commissioners to fix the price which should be deemed the standard or market value of labor. The work being provided in accordance with the act of the Legislature, is to meet a special emergency. It was known that there were a large number of persons temporarily unemployed, who were said to be suffering much hardship in consequence. To relieve these persons the Legislature passed an act authorizing the expenditure of a considerable sum for the improvement of the public parks.

In accordance with the terms of the act, the Commissioners appointed a Superintendent, and invited men to apply to him at Yerba Buena Park. Accordingly there was quite a lively scene there yesterday morning. Over 1,000 applied to the Superintendent, Mr. Fitzgerald, for work, and were quite willing to obtain it, even at the low rate offered, namely, $2 per day. Mr. Fitzgerald did what he could to ascertain the needs of each applicant, and he set to work about 115 of those whom he thought it the greatest charity to employ. It need hardly be said that this created great dissatisfaction among the others. But there was no help for it; as many as could be employed were put on. Even they finished all the work that was ready for the mere night. The park had to be cleared of wood, and this was fully accomplished during the day, so that nothing remained but to discharge the men in the evening. The City and County Surveyor is busily employed preparing plans for grading the adjoining lots. When they are completed a large number of men will be put to work.

Railroads.

A Jacksonville (Ill.) letter says: "Mr. M. P. Ayres, President of the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, has returned from New York, where he has been for the last two weeks, engaged in negotiating for iron for the Farmers' Road. Mr. Ayres feels confident that the road can be built, and the iron and equipments furnished, if the citizens along the line of the proposed route will promptly do their part toward the proposed enterprise."

—The Pekin (Ill.) *Republican* of March 25 says the work on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly. The grading through Livingston County the piers and abutment abutments to the bridge across the Vermillion River are completed.

—The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. In a few days the construction trains will be able to run over the whole line from East St. Louis to Terre Haute; but it will in all probability not be opened for general use before the 1st day of May next.

—The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* of March 26 notices among the arrivals at the Battle House, on Thursday, J. M. Douglas, President, and Mr. Hughitt, General Superintendent, of the Illinois Central Railroad; and W. P. Halliday, President of the City National Bank of Cairo. It is understood that the visit of these gentlemen is with reference to filling the gap between Columbus, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., thereby establishing railroad connection between the northern terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Road and the southern terminus of the Illinois Central, which would then give a continuous line of railroad from Mobile to Chicago.

—The Detroit *Post* says: "An Ottawa dispatch of the 25th to the Toronto *Leader* says the Detroit River Transit Company's bill, which the Great Western Railway bill has opposed in committee, and promise to be carried through this session. The first bill provides for the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit River, which will enable the Great Western to make a direct junction with the Michigan Central. The undertaking is a great one, and will involve an outlay of $1,000,000, and the work will probably be commenced at an early day. The Great Western bill authorizes that company to narrow the gauge of the road to the same gauge as the New York Central and the Illinois Central, viz., 4 feet 8½ inches, which will allow freight and passengers to go through direct from New York to San Francisco on the line without change of cars, and allow the company to take up one line of rail."

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens to Consider What Had Best be Done with the Surplus of About $400,000.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Merchants and Travellers' [illegible] Association, No. 23 Dearborn street, for the purpose of considering what disposition should be made of the surplus of the fund paid by China, in 1858, to indemnify Americans for losses suffered. Mr. Richards, President of the Board of Trade, was called to the chair.

Professor Jones, late Consul at Amoy and [illegible], was acted as Secretary, stated the circumstances which led to the creation of this indemnity fund. Among the claims made were some of doubtful validity, which were not allowed, and, after the sum paid by the Chinese Government, 600,000 taels, was not exhausted, there was an excess of $400,000 over all just claims. Prof. Beckwith urged its appropriation for general educational purposes in China. [illegible] Minister Burlingame [illegible] for the founding of a school in Pekin. [illegible]

Mr. Burlingame's idea of an institution was where Americans could teach the Chinese [illegible] and Western sciences. It would provide five or six professors, who could give instruction in the industrial arts, [illegible] could open up the mines of coal, &c., now left untouched. Mr. Burlingame had hoped to see railroads and telegraphs in China, [illegible]. His death was greatly to be regretted. His associates had at first doubted him, but afterwards became convinced, when they saw the treaties he made, that he was acting for their best interests. Such a school as the one referred to was needed, since [illegible]. The [illegible] plan, the desired object, as the [illegible] classes were never reached in that way. The matter had been brought before Congress for some time, and was now in the hands of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who believed the money should be used as suggested by Mr. Burlingame. Some members of the House and Senate thought, however, that the consent of the Chinese Government should first be asked.

Professor Haven was decidedly in favor of a mutual college, and hoped that the subject would be referred to a committee to make an expression of opinion.

The Rev. Dr. Hager wanted to know about the university already existing at Pekin, and Professor Jones stated that it made no provision for teaching Americans the Chinese language, but is simply to provide themselves with interpreters in their own customs service. The institution is now under Dr. Martin, who had a class of a hundred, whom he was teaching English, French, and whom he hoped to instruct in arts and sciences. No college which was solely under Chinese control would answer the purpose. It was, he said, proposed to [illegible] the principal of the fund untouched, using only the interest, which would maintain five or six professors. If buildings were needed, the money could be raised to get them. Besides, there were numbers of vacant buildings which could be procured, doubtless from the Chinese Government free of cost.

Professor Fisk urged the appointment of a committee of fifteen to take the whole subject into consideration, and act as might seem most advisable, by memorializing Congress, or otherwise.

President Richards, and several other gentlemen present expressed themselves strongly in favor of the establishment of a school, deeming it a measure fraught with advantages to China and the United States.

The appointment of a committee was decided upon, and the following gentlemen were selected: Governor Bross, Judge [illegible], J. Y. Scammon, J. E. McLean, Orrington Lunt, S. Nickerson, General Julius White, Colonel R. D. Mason, Dr. O. Haven, Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Dr. N. S. Davis, D. G. Welch, T. B. Blackstone, E. W. Blatchford, and J. Y. Farwell.

The meeting then adjourned.

Among the gentlemen present at the meeting were Dr. J. H. McChesney, Dr. Powers, Dr. Burroughs, and Professors Fisk and Haven, and Messrs. W. A. Butters, and George S. Bowen were represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The popularity of Mr. Emmet, and his eccentric singing and dancing Dutchman, *Fritz*, needs no better proof than the fact that McVicker's Theatre was thoroughly filled last evening, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the weather. The cast was the same as on the previous representations during the winter, including Mr. Rock as Colonel Crafton, Mr. Woodhull as Schutz, Mr. Bryant as Schneider, Mr. Russell as Blafer, Mrs. Myers as Katrina, and Miss Turner as Meppa. The One of Interest. The business of the play also is essentially the same, so that little can be said in addition to what we have already expressed. The piece, however, is in favor of Mr. Emmet. During his absence he has improved his performance of the stage, and acts with much more freedom and spirit, displaying less of the crudeness and awkwardness which marked his earlier performances. [illegible] familiarity with the German [illegible], and has evidently been studying [illegible]. A few new lines have been inserted here and there, and new songs have been introduced [illegible]. "Fritz" will be repeated to-night, and probably every night until Mr. Emmet's engagement, which lasts for two weeks.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The storm had but little effect upon the attendance at the Opera House last evening, upon the occasion of the fourth performance of "Humpty Dumpty" by the Fox Pantomime troupe. The [illegible] will be two more performances, [illegible] and to-morrow afternoon and evening. To-morrow evening the troupe will play without the Kiralfy ballet, which will give more attention to the pantomime, and keep it in motion without breaks.

MUSEUM.

"Frou-Frou" remains the attraction at the Museum, and continues to draw good houses. [illegible]. On Monday next, Miss Katie Mayhew, a very deserving little actress, will take her first benefit at the Museum.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Bob Hart, the veteran and members of the Manning Minstrel Troupe, and one of the prime favorites of the company, took a substantial benefit at the Dearborn last evening, and spoke in his usual dignified, polished, and affecting manner on the occasion. The same programme will be repeated this evening.

"THE CREATION."

The Chicago Oratorio Society give their long promised performance of "The Creation" this evening at Farwell Hall, and from the rapid sale of tickets and [illegible] it is evident that the society will sing to a crowded house. The cast embraces Mrs. Fox as *Gabriel*, Mrs. Farwell as *Eve*, Mr. Bischoff as *Uriel*, Mr. Goodwillie as *Raphael*, and Mr. Foltz as *Adam*. The chorus will number about 250 voices, and Mr. Balatka's orchestra will furnish the accompaniments. As soon as "The Creation" is finished, the society will at once enter upon the rehearsal of Dudley Buck's "Forty-sixth Psalm," a composition which is very highly spoken of.

"ESTHER."

The regular rehearsal of "Esther" for this evening is postponed until Saturday evening, on account of the oratorio at Farwell Hall. Singers are requested to note the change and be on hand promptly at 7:30 p. m.

PALACE CARS.

The "Ivanhoe" and "Waverly," of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway—The Most Elegant Coaches "Out."

The Pullman Palace Car Company having secured the franchise of the Central Transportation Company to run sleeping cars over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company's line, have just added two new sleeping palace cars to the complement on that road. They are called the "Ivanhoe" and "Waverly," and are superior specimens of the builder's and upholsterer's art.

The first feature that attracts attention is the notable change in the exterior. There are no steps to the cars, but the extended platforms, allowing more space for the platform, [illegible] in turn, is surrounded by a substantial and handsome ornamented railing, with a gateway for [illegible] between the cars, to be securely bolted [illegible] through trips. [illegible] can be covered by a [illegible] the entire enclosure. This [illegible] secure camp-stool sitting for half a dozen persons, and during the trip over the Alleghenies afford an excellent opportunity for observation of scenery to be met with along the line of the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central.

Leaving the platform for the interior of the car, you enter a semi-circular rotunda or vestibule, the sides ranged with beautifully-upholstered seats. Pendant from the centre of the ornamental ceiling [illegible] above the walls are of the [illegible]. From the rotunda you enter a private parlor, furnished in the highest style of art, with baggage-rooms and closet attached, and thence pass into the body of the car. [illegible] and ornamentation, nothing superior has been offered to the traveling public. The woodwork [illegible] with maple, and other handsome woods, the various colors being so arranged as to present a pleasing and yet harmonious contrast. The seats are upholstered with the finest [illegible], and the [illegible] covered by a beautiful pattern of Wilton carpet. Within each rotunda is placed one of [illegible] patent heaters, [illegible]. The [illegible] might be turned [illegible] constituting a double window. [illegible] They should be seen to be appreciated.

The cars were built at the works of the road located at Fort Wayne, Ind., under the superintendence of W. W. Waddington, Master Car Builder. They were furnished, and [illegible] the Central Transportation Company, and completed by the Pullman Company. [illegible] represent a sort of combination [illegible] styles, and include the best features of each.

The Fort Wayne Railway now run six of these elegant cars with their through Express trains. The first number includes the "Ohio," "Pennsylvania," "Wayne," and "Fremont." The "Ivanhoe" and "Waverly" entered upon their first through trip at 4:45 yesterday afternoon.

—The private secretary of ex-King Francis the Second of Naples is about to publish a book [illegible] King Joachim Murat, based on documents found in the secret archives of the Neapolitan Government, and which, he asserts, prove that Murat was misled by duplicity. [illegible] Murat, and by the [illegible] which Napoleon [illegible] repeatedly published bulletins of [illegible] he never gained, and that the [illegible] him to issue these bulletins.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Interesting Telegraphic Controversy.

Suits to Replevin a Safe and a Billiard Table.

Verdict for $28,200 Rendered Against a Railway Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

TELEGRAPHIC CONTROVERSY.

Augustus Van Buren v. The Great Western Telegraph Company et als. This is a proceeding instituted on the chancery side of the court, to set aside a variety of contracts relating to the construction of the lines of the company, and to appoint a receiver of its effects. The complainant states that, on the 1st day of December, 1867, Josiah Snow, Josiah Reeve, and David A. Gage, became a corporation, under the name of the Great Western Telegraph Company, by virtue of their compliance with the general incorporation act of the State; the certificate of incorporation showing as shareholders, Valentine E. Gardner, of New York, one share; John Dwight Johnson, of Brooklyn, one share; Josiah Snow, of Chicago, [illegible] shares; Samuel Reeve, of New York, 1 share; Josiah Reeve, of Chicago, 117,001 shares; and D. A. Gage, [illegible] shares. It is stated, however, that the parties signed the original articles of association, nor any other paper agreeing to subscribe to stock, except as they signed articles under a New York law, and that neither of those who have ever signed have paid anything for the stock so subscribed. Under this organization, Gage, Snow, and Josiah Reeve took office as Directors of the company and managed its affairs, and on the 10th of April, 1868, as such Directors, they executed a contract, by Snow, Reeve, with James Van Buren, the purpose of which was that he should procure subscribers to the stock, under which contract he procured and obtained subscriptions for about twenty thousand shares, upon which shares, he [illegible] per share, payment to be made in shares. Having so carried [illegible] the contract to complainant, as also the right to the shares. This assignment being made, complainant gave notice of it to Reeve, and made demand for the stock. A refusal to deliver [illegible].

It is stated that Gage, S. Reeve and Snow were the parties principally engaged in the organization of the company; that they procured their own election as Directors, and then continued to enrich themselves to the loss of the majority of the stockholders, to accomplish which purpose they contracted with [illegible] the company's stock, the contract being that he should receive 120,000 shares for a thousand miles of wire extended, this number of shares exhausting the resources of the company. [illegible] a second contract, [illegible] and an additional hundred dollars per mile for each additional wire; and, by a supplementary contract, he was to receive twenty-five per centum profit on his contract to build the line, the company to make up deficiencies, and to pay the expenses of collecting the subscriptions of stock. It is charged that the actual cost of such work does not exceed $100 per mile for a single wire, and $50 for each additional wire per mile. It is also alleged that Snow receives an annual salary of $4,000, and that the employees of the company are all his or Reeve's relatives.

It is also stated as to the stock itself, that subscribers were to pay for it in instalments, five per centum paid in (50 cents per share) and the balance upon the order of the Directors, but that when forty per centum should be paid in, full paid stock should be issued, and new certificates [illegible] be ordered by them. Wherefore, unless [illegible] a call be made to the amount of 40 per cent, the certificates of stock cannot [illegible] meetings of the claim they make [illegible] provided that such a stockholders [illegible] be held until two thousand miles of wire shall be placed in order, when it is known that for the purposes of the company no such amount of wire need be stretched. It is stated that a few hundred miles have been built, $120,000 paid in, and the company is doing a profitable business, although it has declared no dividend.

The charge is that complainant is defrauded by the non-issuance of stock to him, and that the Directors propose to absorb the company by making expenses, which go into the pockets of the Directors.

It is sought to declare the contracts with Reeve void, and to procure an accounting and issue of stock.

REPLEVIN CASE—ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company v. Merrill A. Gee. This was a plaint in replevin, to recover a safe alleged to have been procured by fraudulent representations. The facts of the case are also identical with those set up in an action of the case, instituted in this court yesterday against the same defendant. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded $10 as damages for the detention of the property. The Court instructed the jury that where a sale was procured by fraud, the title did not pass, but that there must be a tender of the [illegible] received to warrant the action; but the [illegible] might be made in Court. But if a note was taken as consideration not upon the representations of the purchaser, but upon the faith of outside inquiries, then the property could not be recovered on the ground of fraud in the original transaction. And herein the mere expression of an opinion, that the maker of a note was good, would not constitute fraud, nor even would a [illegible], unless it proved the falsity of the affirmation.

ALLEGED SWINDLE—SECOND EDITION.

Charles Schulze and Adolph Zeller v. Merrill A. Case, [illegible]. It is alleged by the affidavit of the plaintiffs, who are largely dealers in billiard tables, etc., that defendant is indebted to them in the sum of $425, the value of a table and fixtures, which it is charged, he wrongfully converted to his own use. It is said that defendant, in August last, called at the rooms of plaintiffs and represented himself to be an agent for, and interested in, a mining company in Wyoming Territory, to which place he desired the table shipped. Just as he did not then, presently, have the money to make the purchase, he offered to assign a note of one Alexander Douglass for $500, taken by him, Gee, in payment of a flouring mill on State street, which he had recently sold. Douglass was represented to be the owner of a considerable realty and [illegible] wealth. The note was, however, declined. On the following day references were given as to the standing of Douglass, and a visit was made to Bradstreet's commercial agency, where it was reported that Douglass was a man of considerable means, and in good financial standing. The plaintiffs were induced to believe in the solvency and wealth of the maker of the note, and, upon the representations as to the condition of the maker of the note were false, and that he was insolvent. It is now charged that by the use of similar representations he obtained the defendant procured other property; for instance, a safe, which, having been marked, packed and sent to the depot to be shipped for Wyoming, he procured to be delivered to him for the purpose of sale. The defendant has not only failed to go to Wyoming, nor has any interest there, but has been of late at Milwaukee, and has tried to procure his discharge under the Bankrupt act. The billiard table, after being directed to Wyoming, was also changed as to its direction, so that it came into possession of the defendant in this city.

PROTECTING A QUARRY.

Nathaniel J. Brown et al. v. Joseph Brown et al. This is a proceeding instituted on the chancery side of the court to restrain defendants from encroaching on certain quarry land. The property is a part of the northeast quarter of Section 20, 37, 14, said to contain a valuable stone quarry, [illegible] by Brown, defendant. [illegible] with the right of a roadway over other property of Brown, the only connection between said quarry and the canal. It is alleged that James Cash and defendant are constantly trespassing on the premises, upon this strip of land of the complainant, inasmuch as it is charged that complainant is thus damnified.

FORECLOSURE.

Charles and Sophia Hosman v. John Carver. Bill to reform and foreclose mortgage, covering property commencing at the Northwest corner of Section 11, 37, 13 East, [illegible], thence south twenty-eight rods, thence east twenty rods, thence north twenty rods to the place of beginning (one acre), and also the Northeast corner of the same lot, from east to west, 24 rods, the east 24½ rods; thence north to the place of beginning, fifteen rods and 14 feet.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Thomas W. Byrne v. Charles Armstrong. Action of the case, with damages laid at $5,000. Capias issued upon the representation (under oath) of plaintiff that fraudulent representations had been made to cause an exchange of property; the defendant claiming to be the owner in fee, free of encumbrance, of valuable realty in Wisconsin.

NEW SUITS.

Augustus W. Herr v. W. Harrison and W. S. French. Case. Damages laid at $3,000.

Horace F. Olds v. Lazarus Silverman and Henry Horner. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

LARGE VERDICT—DRAWBACK.

Asbury F. Fawcett and Jacob J. Bankerd v. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Verdict for plaintiffs. Damages assessed at $28,200. This was an action of assumpsit, to recover the sum allowed by the jury, as drawback or allowance upon the freightage of cattle shipped over the lines of the defendant. It was claimed that plaintiffs, having a heavy government contract in 1863, contracted with the General Freight Agent of the company to ship, receiving such drawbacks as the Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroad Companies should allow. Plaintiffs shipped in 1863, 1864 and 1865, over this road, 44,[illegible] pounds weight of cattle, and on this they claimed the drawback.

The law of the case was simple. In substance it was stated that if Joseph McPherson was the general live stock agent of the defendant at Chicago, and as such agent had authority to make contracts for the shipment of cattle from Pittsburgh, and to agree for the payment of drawbacks, and if he did contract with plaintiffs, on condition they shipped their stock over defendant's road, and that defendant would pay back a per centage of the shipping rates, equal to the sum that would be allowed by other roads named; then, if plaintiff so shipped stock, under the contract, as well as over the other roads which were named, those allowing a drawback, then plaintiffs are entitled to recover the same percentage as the other roads had allowed. But it must be shown there was a contract sufficiently definite in its character to enable the jury to arrive at a conclusion as to its terms, and it must be found that it covered all shipments upon which drawback is claimed. But if the plaintiffs stated that they were buying cattle to fill a government contract, and wanted an allowance on such shipments, no length of time being specified during which the allowance should be made, then the contract for drawbacks would terminate with the filling of the government contract.

DECREE SATISFIED.

Samuel B. Pierce v. Henry A. Johnson et als. Final decree entered satisfying a decree of foreclosure made on the last day of the last year. The decree recites that respondents made payment of $1,861.50, the sum adjudged against their land, and paid costs.

CRIMINAL SENTENCED.

Charles Ludlow was sentenced to the County Jail for one year under his plea of guilty, under age, of the larceny of a watch and $17.

NEW SUIT.

Antoine Baillargeon et al. v. The Trustees of Union Park Congregational Church of Christ. This is a petition filed to procure the enforcement of a mechanics' lien, stated at $442.67. The property consists of Lots 13 and 14, Block 3, D. S. Lee's Addition to the Original Town, and the church edifice.

RECORDER'S COURT.

HABEAS CORPUS QUASHED.

In the matter of the imprisonment of G. B. Seaton, the writ of *habeas corpus* issued upon Wednesday, was quashed. Seaton is in custody by virtue of a warrant to apprehend, issued by a United States Commissioner, upon charge of violating the postal laws by abstracting valuable letters. The petition was based upon the fact that this was not a commitment, and that there had been no examination. It appeared, first that the prisoner had chosen not to be taken before the Commissioner for examination, and then that the subject matter of the complaint is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States tribunals.

A BURGLAR CONVICTED.

Michael McKinley, indicted for a burglary committed at the store of William A. [illegible], was tried. The case was that a glass of the [illegible] the door of the store was broken, an entrance effected, and a revolver and four sets of jewelry stolen. McKinley was the driver of hack No. [illegible] was captured by one of Pinkerton's men in the store, having the revolver in his hand; on his way to the police station he made several attempts to relieve himself of the property, [illegible] of an overcoat, which has not since been found, in which, it was the theory of the prosecution, the balance of the stolen property was. The jury found him guilty, and the penalty fixed at four years in the Penitentiary.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Charles Veverna and Conrad Kampershoodt, indicted for an assault with intent to do bodily injury upon Edward Stevens, were tried. They [illegible]. It appeared that Stevens was in the [illegible] in company with a female. The [illegible] all night when he was traveling along, and [illegible] with the defendant [illegible] to be [illegible].

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.

[illegible]

THE SUNSET LAND.

Lecture by Rev. A. L. Stone—California—Description of San Francisco—Social Life in the City—The Chinese—Mining Slang—Earthquakes, Etc.

Rev. A. L. Stone, of San Francisco, lectured, entitled "The Sunset Land," to a splendid audience in Farwell Hall. The speaker's reputation had [illegible] and everybody came with great expectations [illegible] interesting lecture has not been [illegible].

[illegible]

Lost Steamers—The [illegible] Years.

During the ten years which [illegible] year 1867, the following [illegible] over 1,000 [illegible]:

Name.		
City of Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. S. Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clyde	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo Saxon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo Saxon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alma	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Le Lyonnais	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tempest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jura	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arabia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibernia	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—The Detroit Post says: "An Ottawa despatch of the 26th, to the Toronto *Leader*, ... the Detroit River Tunnel Company's bill, the Great Western Railway bill ... The Great Western bill authorizes that company to narrow the gauge of the road to the same gauge as the New York Central and Illinois Central, viz.: 4 feet 8½ inches, which will allow freight and passengers to go through direct from New York to San Francisco on this line without change of cars, and allow the company to take up the third rail."

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens to Consider What Had Best be Done with the Surplus of About $400,000.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Merchants and Travellers' Commercial Association, No. 80 Dearborn street, for the purpose of considering what disposition should be made of the surplus of the fund paid by China to indemnify Americans for losses ... Mr. Richards, President of the Board of Trade, was called to the chair.

Professor Jones, late Consul at Amoy and Cebu, who acted as Secretary, stated the purposes of the meeting ... [illegible]

Mr. Burlingame's idea of an institution was that American youths could learn the Chinese language ... [illegible]

The Rev. Dr. Hague wanted to know about the university already existing at Pekin, and Professor Jones stated that it made no provision for teaching Americans the Chinese language, but it was simply to provide themselves with interpreters for their own customs service. [illegible]

Professor Fisk argued the appointment of a committee of fifteen to take the whole subject under consideration ... [illegible]

President Richards, and several other gentlemen, expressed themselves strongly in favor of a ... [illegible]

The appointment of a committee was decided upon, and the following gentlemen were selected: Governor Bross, Judge Drummond, J. K. Richards, J. E. McLean, Orrington Lunt, S. Nickerson, General Julius White, Colonel R. B. Mason, Dr. E. O. Haven, Dr. J. C. Burroughs, Dr. N. S. Davis, E. G. Wade, T. B. Blackstone, E. W. Blatchford, and J. V. Farwell.

The meeting then adjourned.

Among the gentlemen present at the meeting were Dr. J. H. McChesney, Dr. Powers, W. Borroughs, and Professor Fisk, Dr. Fisk and Haven, and Messrs. W. A. Butters, and George S. Bowen were represented.

[illegible]

Thus ended the latest armed seizure of a Brooklyn illicit whiskey distillery.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Everything Working Satisfactorily at the Piers—The Results of the Volcanic Armor—Borings at East St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 31.

The steady rise in the river may possibly cause some interruption in the work on the river piers. The caissons are well secured, but each foot's rise causes a corresponding increase in the pressure of the air in the chamber under the river ... [illegible]

Yesterday the work on both piers was progressing steadily and satisfactorily. [illegible]

One of the borings for the abutment pier on the Illinois side was finished last week. The rock was reached at a depth of only eight and a half feet below that of the east pier. Another boring will be made at another point in a few days.

It will take between twelve and thirteen hundred yards of concrete to fill the air-chamber of the east pier.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Stampede to Yerba Buena Park—Over One Thousand Men Assemble and Clamor for Work at Two Dollars per Day.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 22.

A lively scene was that which was to be witnessed at the Yerba Buena Park, yesterday morning. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to carry out certain improvements at Yerba Buena and other parks, had advertised for a number of men to clear the wood off. It was wisely determined that this work should, if possible, be given only to necessitous men. [illegible]

In accordance with the terms of the act, the Commissioners appointed a Superintendent, and invited men to apply to him at Yerba Buena Park. Accordingly there was quite a crowd assembled there yesterday morning. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The popularity of Mr. Emmet, and his eccentric singing and dancing Dutchman, *Fritz*, needs no better proof than the fact that McVicker's Theatre was thoroughly filled last evening, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the weather. [illegible]

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

The storm had but little effect upon the attendance at the Opera House last evening, upon the occasion of the fourth performance of "Humpty Dumpty," by the Fox pantomime troupe. [illegible]

MUSEUM.

"Frou-Frou" remains the attraction at the Museum, and continues to draw good houses ... [illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Bob Hart, the orator par excellence of the Manning Minstrel Troupe, and one of the prime favorites of the company, took a substantial benefit at the Dearborn last evening ... [illegible]

THE CREATION.

The Chicago Oratorio Society give their long promised performance of "The Creation" this evening at Farwell Hall ... [illegible]

"ESTHER."

The regular rehearsal of "Esther" for this evening is postponed until Saturday evening, on account of the oratorio at Farwell Hall. Singers are requested to note the change and be on hand promptly at 7:30 p. m.

PALACE CARS.

The "Ivanhoe" and "Waverly," of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway—The Most Elegant Coaches "Out."

The Pullman Palace Car Company having secured the franchise of the Central Transportation Company to run sleeping cars over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company's track, have just added two new sleeping palace cars to the complement on that road. They are called the "Ivanhoe" and "Waverly," and are superb specimens of the builder's and upholsterer's art. [illegible]

The cars were built at the works of the road located at Fort Wayne, Ind., under the superintendency of W. W. Waddington, Master Car-builder. [illegible]

The Fort Wayne Railway now run six of these elegant cars with their through New York trains. [illegible]

—The private secretary of ex-King Francis the Second of Naples is about to publish a history of King Joachim Murat ... [illegible]

Railroads.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

An Interesting Telegraphic Controversy.

Suits to Replevin a Safe and a Billiard Table.

Verdict for $26,900 Rendered Against a Railway Company.

CIRCUIT COURT.

TELEGRAPHIC CONTROVERSY.

Augustus Van Buren v. The Great Western Telegraph Company et als. This is a proceeding instituted on the chancery side of the court, to set aside a variety of contracts relating to the construction of the lines of the company, and to appoint a receiver of its effects. The complainant states that, on the 20 day of December, 1867, Josiah Snow, Josiah Reeve, and David A. Gage became a corporation, under the name of the Great Western Telegraph Company, by virtue of their compliance with the general incorporation act of the State. [illegible]

It is stated that Gage, S. Reeve and Snow were the parties principally engaged in the organization of the company ... [illegible]

It is sought to declare the contracts with Reeve void, and to procure an accounting and issue of stock.

REPLEVIN CASE—ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company v. Merrill A. Gee. This was a plaint in replevin, to recover a safe alleged to have been procured by fraudulent representations. [illegible]

PROTECTING A QUARRY.

Emanuel J. Brown et al. v. Joseph Brown et al. [illegible]

FORECLOSURE.

Charles and Sophia Hosman v. John Currie. Bill to reform and foreclose mortgage ... [illegible]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Thomas W. Byrne v. Charles Armstrong. Action of the case, with damages laid at $2,000. [illegible]

NEW SUITS.

Augustus W. Herr v. W. Harrison and W. S. Fitch. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

Horace F. Olds v. Lazarus Silverman and Henry Becker. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

LARGE VERDICT—DRAWBACK.

Albert F. Fawcett and Jacob J. Bankerd v. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Verdict for plaintiffs. Damages assessed at $26,900. This was an action of assumpsit, to recover the sum allowed by the jury, as drawback or allowance upon the freightage of cattle shipped over the line of the defendant. [illegible]

DECREE SATISFIED.

Samuel B. Pierce v. Henry A. Gleason et al. [illegible]

CRIMINAL SENTENCED.

Charles Ludlow was sentenced to the County Jail for one year under his plea of guilty, under a charge of the larceny of a watch and $17.

NEW SUIT.

Antone Baillargeon et al. v. The Trustees of Union Park Congregational Church of Christ. [illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

HABEAS CORPUS QUASHED.

In the matter of the imprisonment of G. B. Seaton, the writ of *habeas corpus* issued upon Wednesday was quashed. [illegible]

A BURGLAR CONVICTED.

Michael McKinley, indicted for a burglary committed at the store of William A. Butters & Co., ... [illegible]

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Charles Simons and Conrad Kamperschmidt ... [illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

Henry Moore, a lad about 14 years of age, who stabbed a playmate named Henry Olson, a week since ... [illegible]

Eliza O'Brien, charged with receiving stolen property ... [illegible]

James Rourke, alias Wilson, who was captured while in possession of a bag of tea ... [illegible]

THE SUNSET LAND.

Lecture by Rev. A. L. Stone, of California—Description of San Francisco—Social Life in the Golden City—The Chinese—The Speculator—Slang—Montgomery Street—Earthquakes, Etc.

Rev. A. L. Stone, of San Francisco, delivered his lecture, entitled "The Sunset Land," before a splendid audience in Farwell Hall, last evening. The speaker's reputation had come before him, and everybody came with great expectations. It is safe to say that they were realized. A more interesting lecture has not been delivered in Chicago for many a day, and a more beautiful (that is the word) speaker it is seldom one is permitted to hear. We present but a brief abstract of his lecture:

He said that the romance of travel was fast becoming a thing of the past. The desert was now crossed in palace cars, and "Our Own Correspondent" placed everybody in possession of all the things that transpire in the world. [illegible]

The speaker then gave a description of the water approach to San Francisco. [illegible]

The speaker next entered upon a description of San Francisco. [illegible]

During the building of the Central Railroad, work done exclusively by the Chinese—there was not a case of drunkenness or a suggestion of a riot. [illegible]

The speaker then gave a humorous description of the speculator, who "puts a cloud" on real estate, and whose mines will soon "pay rich." All of them are men of "great expectations."

California "slang" also received brief attention, and the recital convulsed the audience with laughter.

Montgomery street was the principal promenade, and the paradise of the ladies, many of whom are very beautiful. [illegible]

There was more social frankness on the Pacific than on the Atlantic shore. [illegible]

The climate of California was as various as could be wished. [illegible]

The speaker closed with some humorous chapters on earthquakes and fleas (they scratched for a living, and preachers liked the animal because it kept the audience awake), and extended a hearty welcome to all to cross the plains and see for themselves.

Lost Steamers—The Disasters of Ten Years.

During the ten years which ended with the year 1867, the following disasters to steamers of over 1,000 tons burden occurred:

SCREW PROPELLERS.

Names.	Tonnage.	How Lost.
City of Glasgow	1,600	Lost at sea.
S. S. Lewis	1,100	Lost at sea.
Pioneer	1,000	Lost at sea.
City of Pittsburgh	1,900	Burned at sea.
Glasgow	1,725	Burned at sea, 1865.
Clyde	1,000	Lost at sea.
Sarah Sands	1,500	Burned at sea.
Indian	1,763	Stranded, 1859.
Anglo Saxon	1,684	Lost, Cape Race, 1863.
Alma	1,700	Lost in Red Sea, 1859.
New York	2,150	Lost at sea, 1858.
Le Lyonnais	1,420	Lost at sea.
Tempest	1,000	Lost at sea.
Argo	1,000	[illegible]
Austria	2,375	Burned at sea, 1858.
Jura	2,254	Wrecked, 1864.
Orleans	1,069	Lost, Hatteras, 1862.
City of New York	2,000	Lost at sea, 1864.
Alleghany	1,240	Stranded, 1865.
Aphrodite	1,500	Wrecked, 1864.
North America	1,682	Foundered at sea, 1865.
Scotland	3,668	Wrecked, S. Hook.
Ephesus	1,488	Lost at sea, 1866.
23 propellers	39,925	Tonnage.
56 smaller propellers	37,471	
79 propellers	67,396	Tonnage lost.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

Names.	Tonnage.	How Lost.
Crescent City	1,300	Stranded, 1860.
Brother Jonathan	1,350	Lost in Pacific, 1865.
Louisiana	1,300	Burned at sea.
North America	1,500	Lost at sea.
Winfield Scott	1,300	Lost in Pacific.
Pacific	2,860	Never heard from.
Cherokee	1,300	Burned at sea.
Ella Warley	1,215	Lost at sea, 1863.
Arctic	2,856	Lost by collision.
Franklin	2,300	Lost by collision.
Northern	1,300	Found'd at sea, 1860.
Tennessee	1,275	Burned at sea.
Humboldt	2,000	Lost at sea.
City of Glasgow	1,300	Lost at sea.
Golden Gate	2,100	Burned at sea, 1862.
Roanoke	1,071	Burned by pirates.
Independence	1,300	Lost at sea.
Cortes	1,150	Burned in China Sea.
Black Warrior	1,550	Stranded, 1858.
Texas	1,360	Burned.
Perseverance	1,660	Lost at sea, 1859.
Central America	2,150	Lost at sea, 1857.
America	1,300	Lost at sea, 1858.
San Francisco	2,300	Lost at sea, 1853.
Jewess	1,300	Lost at sea, 1858.
Tennessee	1,300	Lost at sea, 1855.
Yankee Blade	2,000	Lost at sea, 1862.
Charles Morgan	1,215	Destroyed, 1862.
Knoxville	1,300	Burned.
Granada	1,300	Lost in Pacific, 1860.
Commonwealth	1,600	Burned, 1865.
Sicilia	1,400	Lost at sea, 1863.
Galveston	1,300	Destroyed, 1862.
Opelousas	1,000	Collision, 1863.
Mississippi	1,700	Found'd in China Sea.
Daniel Webster	1,070	Lost at sea, 1860.
Andrew Jackson	1,300	Wrecked, 1865.
Frolic	1,000	Burned China Sea, '63.
Che Kiang	1,300	Burned, 1863.
Fuh Kein	1,000	Burned, 1864.
Evening Star	2,017	Found'd at sea, 1866.
Golden Rule	2,767	Wrecked, 1865.
Vera Cruz	1,392	Wrecked, 1866.
Orizaba	1,333	Lost, So. America, '65.
45 side-wheel steamers	68,160	Tonnage.
41 smaller side-wheels	20,954	Tonnage.
86 side-wheel steamers	89,114	Tonnage.

The above vessels, lost or destroyed, were mostly registered in the city of New York.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Report of a Young Architect to the Investigating Committee—Result of a Careful and Thorough Examination of the Rock and Foundations of the New Buildings.

The Old Structure Troubled from Stem to Stern.

Mr. Geo. W. Waite, Chairman of the Court House Investigating Committee:

DEAR SIR: This may seem a late day to present any additional information relative to the questions propounded to the committee of experts regarding the Court House, and my excuse for not laying them before you at the time of presenting the general report was the desire on the part of your committee, as expressed by yourself, that, if possible, it would be preferred to receive a unanimous report. But I judge from the nature of your questions that you consider the report of the investigation was not sufficiently clear in detail.

As the report in a general way covered all the ground involved in the questions asked us, I waived my particular ideas and signed the paper with the others of the committee. [illegible]

As regards the roof and its fall, the report of the committee gives the general information that it fell in consequence of imperfect design and workmanship. [illegible]

It is evident that the cause of the cracks and other imperfections in the Court House wing can be immediately traced to the foundations; and beginning with the foundations to trace the source of the evil. [illegible]

The defects in the old Court House are enough to tax the skill of a doctor of sick and dilapidated buildings. I think the building is troubled seriously from stem to stern with the chronic disease of decay and old age, brought on by flimsy construction at the outset—and as to remedying the defects, the better way would be to clear the building of all its occupants and valuables, and renovate it from attic to basement; but even after being thoroughly repaired, it will be the same old ungainly structure ... [illegible]

In conclusion, with regard to the old building, the sooner it is vacated and repaired the better for all concerned.

I think I speak correctly when I say that every tax-paying citizen in the county is secretly, if not outwardly, ashamed of his county building, and its entire demolition would be hailed with pleasure by all, even under the heavy taxes already imposed, and a building covering the entire square, upon a plan proposed some three or four years ago, and since been revived by two or three ... [illegible]

Before closing, I will say a word or two regarding the blame, and upon whom a part, at least, rests.

Although I do not attempt to excuse the faulty tects or builders of any blame which may justly fall to them, still I consider that ... [illegible] ... I think the strongest censure should be pronounced. Truly yours,

HENRY L. GAY, Architect.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1870.

A Desirable Modern Improvement.

From the New York Evening Post.

[illegible]

Gentlemen do not ... [illegible] ... France by means of a tunnel ... The quiet, tempt has been the dread of tourists, and to Englishmen it has seemed the cruel but inevitable penalty to be paid ... One English nobleman is mentioned as having ended his days on the continent because he could never make up his mind to recross the Channel to get back home again. Louis Lotion has long lived a prisoner in England by reason of his horror of the ninety minutes between Dover and Calais.

A company has now been formed for establishing a channel ferry, which shall solve the problem of a rapid and comfortable communication between the English and French shores. The point selected for the French harbor is Andrecelles, a few miles west of Calais. Stable docks and piers are to be constructed both at Dover and Andrecelles, with a depth of water sufficient for steamers of great strength and size, which shall perform the passage regularly in an hour. These steamers will be 450 feet in length, with 57 feet beam, and 85 feet width across the paddleboxes, and are to be so constructed that the railway train from London can be transported from shore to shore on their decks. Passengers will thus be enabled to go from Charing Cross to the Rue Lafayette without a change of cars, and, it is hoped, without seasickness, a consummation most desirable indeed.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Recent Hose Cart Collision Investigated—Firemen Tried.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the President, T. B. Brown, in the chair; present, Commissioners Sheridan, Gund and James.

A bill from G. W. Hannis, for $3,252.90 for Hook Hose Cart and sundries, was allowed under protest. A bill of $467, for horses for the Fire Department, was allowed.

Charges of absence without leave were preferred against Thaddeus Healey, engineer of the T. B. Brown, and were dismissed, with a reprimand.

Adam S. Barber, driver of the R. A. Williams, was charged with absence without leave, and was ... [illegible]

Hugh Frannon, of Hook and Ladder No. 2, was charged with having maliciously obstructed a Blue Island avenue street car. ... refused, declaring that the street railway company were not disposed to accommodate him. The accused was sentenced to forfeit two days' pay.

[illegible] ... David Heiland, acting driver of the Williams hose cart, and Charles Anderson, driver of the hose cart No. 2, were similarly charged, having been connected with the occurrence. ... The charges against Hosa and Anderson were dismissed, while Heiland was found guilty and discharged from the Department.

Sundry bills of the Fire Department, including the half-monthly pay-rolls, in all amounting to $14,265, were audited and allowed.

Bills for the Police Department amounting to $1,336.84 were audited and allowed.

The Board then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 31, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g			28 F.	To 2 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. CHICAGO, April 1.

Sun rises..5 h. 34 m. a. m. | Moon rises..4 h. 14 m. a. m.
Sun sets....6 h. 24 m. p. m. | Moon sets....[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, March 31:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.

We have talked with some of our business men who favor the Funding bill "because the National Banks have had a monopoly of the currency, and by means of their advantageous position have grown rich out of it," and we may say these friends of the Funding bill, "it is right that, in consideration of these valuable privileges, the National Banks should do something to help refund the debt at a lower rate of interest, and so lighten the burden of taxation that every one acknowledges is weighing too heavily upon the business of the country." In answer to these arguments, it cannot be denied that the National Banks have had a monopoly of the currency, and that they have in many instances grown rich under the favor and protection of the government. But because the government has done one wrong in giving them a monopoly of the currency, is that any reason it should do another by saying to one class of the bondholders, that simply because they are in a position where they cannot help themselves, they shall exchange their 6 per cent bonds for 4½ per cents at the same price (for the practical effect of Secretary Boutwell's proposition is that if the banks will take the 4½ per cents at par in gold, and if he succeeds in selling the rest of the $1,200,000,000 of 5, 4½, and 4 per cents at par in gold in Europe, he will redeem the 5-20s in gold). Would these two "wrongs" make one "right"? The first wrong is that the National Banks have had a monopoly of the currency, and the way to make it right is to make banking free. Then the competition between banks would cut down profits to the lowest point that would make it sufficiently profitable for capital to embark in National Banking. If Secretary Boutwell imagines that he can sell $1,000,000,000 of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds in Europe after the government had acted in bad faith with the holders of $200,000,000 of 5-20s at home, could he not much easier sell $1,200,000,000 of the 5, 4½, and 4 per cents in Europe if the government had dealt fairly with its bondholders at home, and went into the foreign markets with a good record for fair dealing? There can be no doubt that this is true, and seeing that it is so, is it not the climax of wrongheadedness to persist in beginning his funding scheme by a policy, that besides being an act of bad faith on the part of the government, will contract the currency and depress business still more than at present, and that will oblige the National Banks to place two hundred millions of 5-20 bonds on the market, and so depress their value, and consequently, also, of the new 4½ per cents, so that there would not be the ghost of a chance to sell them in Europe or any where else at par in gold, nor within 20 per cent of it?

Whoever thinks the National Banks have had too many advantages, and have made too large profits, should favor free banking; competition would put an end to any extraordinary profits.

Whoever wants to see the debt refunded at a lower rate of interest, should favor the keeping of good faith on the part of the government towards its present creditors, and should favor the appreciation of the government credit by the retirement of the greenbacks, which are past-due paper, and which the government makes no effort to pay.

It may be said that the free banking and the retirement of the greenbacks are in the Funding bill. So they are, but they are completely neutralized by the one clause which obliges one class of the creditors of the government to exchange $200,000,000 of 5-20 6 per cent bonds for the same amount of 4½ per cents at the same price within twelve months.

The imports of foreign specie into the port of New York since January 1, are now far ahead of any previous year since the war. Up to March 26 the total was $3,931,613, and our despatches yesterday mention the receipt of $930,251 (4,860,000 francs) by the steamer Hammonia. This makes an aggregate of $4,862,064 against $3,511,713 from January 1 to March 1, 1869, and shows an increase of 35 per cent in the imports of foreign specie this year over those of last year in the same time, and cannot fail to have a tendency to depress the premium on gold. In fact, the main support of the gold premium at the present time is the possibility of the passage of the Funding bill, which event would certainly cause a large advance. But it is difficult to believe that now that the dangerous character of the Funding bill has been exposed, and now that the people generally have condemned it, as sure to produce a financial crisis, Congress will have respect enough for the wishes of the majority of the people not to pass it. Its defeat will allow gold to decline in accordance with its natural tendency.

It is intimated that the stock-jobbing clique headed by Mr. Tracy of the Rock Island Road have found it easier than they anticipated to get hold of a large interest in the Northwestern, and so easy, indeed, that it savors of being "too much of a good thing." Now that the "St. Paul ring" in making their Classification bill through the Wisconsin Legislature is spoiled, and all prospect of a fight for the supremacy, on that ground, has disappeared, stock speculators begin to consider the fact that the earnings of the Northwestern have fallen off more than those of any other Western road; that now, with the stock selling at 77, it is earning less, and has over four million dollars greater bonded debt, than when it sold at 80c.

The stagnation in business here may be estimated from the fact that the clearings of the banks, this morning, were only $1,600,000, while the average of the daily clearings for the first week in this month was $2,600,000. The volume of business, as shown by the clearings, has been very little better for ten days past, and there is not likely to be much improvement for some time. The roads in the country are represented as almost impassable, and there will consequently be but little movement of produce. Shipments from here Eastward, also, are now likely to be deferred until the opening of navigation. Money is easy, but it is because people who are afraid to use it in the present unsettled condition of finances have largely decreased their deposits. On the other hand, the grain men have been such constant borrowers, to enable them to carry the enormous stock of wheat in this market, that the bank loans are above the average, and should a fair demand for money spring up ... [illegible]

... from other departments of trade, money would ... [illegible]

At the Stock Board to-day sales were: [illegible]

The following bids and offers were made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	115	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, '65 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	106	[illegible]

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' S., L. & T. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSURANCE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Firemen's Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumberman's Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garden City Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Life	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (Water)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City (Sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City (Municipal)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s, W. P. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s, P. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., S. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., W. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., N. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day was: [illegible]

The following is the programme for gold sales and purchases of bonds by the Treasury during April:

SALES OF GOLD.

Wednesday, April 6—$1,000,000, sinking fund.

BOND PURCHASES.

Thursday, April 7—$1,000,000.
Wednesday, April 13—$1,000,000, sinking fund.
Thursday, April 21—$1,000,000.
Wednesday, April 27—$1,000,000, sinking fund.

The *Handels-Zeitung*, of New York, a German paper, which has a large circulation and exercises an influence in Germany, has the following on the Funding bill:

"The ban placed on our business world by the inadvertent Funding bill is not yet removed, and the most important interests of the nation suffer severely from the obstinacy, bordering on lunacy, of our Minister of Finance. The people's representatives are either too stupid or too cowardly, if not too wicked, to oppose the action of a man bent on carrying in the domain of finance the glory of a Bosco, and the President, though possessing many honorable qualities, knows nothing of political economy ... [illegible]"

After four years costly war the country requires repose. [illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The gold market was more active and easier at the close. Call loans, 5 and 6 per cent.

Snow & Burgess, petroleum merchants, are reported to have suspended. S. Lewis, a well-known operator in that branch of trade at Pittsburgh, is also said to have failed ... [illegible]

The following telegrams were received to-day by the Mariposa Company at Josephine: "We have struck a belt of sulphurets. Cannot say how extensively they are. A few tons in sight look as if it might continue down some distance. Value per ton, $125."

Foreign exchange very weak, under a limited demand and free supply of Southern bills and of bills made against securities ... [illegible]

State bonds lower. [illegible]

Stocks unsettled and lower. [illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $73,781,229; currency, $2,212,520; general balance, $92,824,161.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,094	7,106
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 25 cars wheat; 10 cars corn; 1 car oats; 1 car rye. Total, 37 cars, or 13,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderately active set of markets, at higher prices. The weather was bad, and receipts light, while the fact that this is the last day of the month involved a fair demand from the short interest and numerous settlements.

Highwines were inactive. Holders asked 97c and 98c for wood and iron-bound packages respectively, while buyers were offering 1c less than those prices. The feeling here is quite strong, but buyers are not very anxious, in view of the fact that New York is relatively low.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged. Pork sold principally at $26.00, with sales for settlement at 25c above and small lots at 25c under this figure. The market closed nominal at $26.00 for cash and seller April, with buyer April at $26.50@26.75; and selected brands quoted at $26.50 cash. Lard was nominal at 15½c, but with no buyers at over 14½c. Bulk meats were quoted at nearly the same prices as yesterday, at 9½c for shoulders; 12½c for rough sides; and 13½c for short ribs; sweet pickled hams at 14@14½c; short clear loose at 13¾c; greases, 7@11c; city tallow, 9½@9¾c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess at $26.25; 500 brls do at $26.00 ... [illegible]

Flour was in less active demand, but prices remain firm, and about the same as noted for the past four days. We note the following transactions: [illegible]

Wheat was higher, but only with fair activity. The early advices from New York, with the morning reports in the papers, caused an early advance of 1c, the upward movement being aided by the light receipts and bad weather, the latter causing several country holders to telegraph orders here to hold their wheat in anticipation of an advance through adverse reports from the farming districts. The market opened at 76½c, but when New York was quoted easier, at 11 o'clock, the market weakened to 75¾c, and would have gone lower but for the fact that the last day of the month brought its usual complement of short buyers, which enabled the rather numerous sellers to hold up. The market ruled steady after 12 o'clock, and closed strong at 76½c, with one or two buyers. [illegible]

... 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at 76½c ... Total, 118,000 bu. No. 1 spring was quoted at 78c. Options in No. 2 spring were active at 76@76½c seller April; and 81@81½c seller May.

Corn was moderately active and 1c higher, under a continued speculative pressure to buy from a growing conviction that the crop is scarce, while the same impression seems to have taken root in New York and other points. The consumptive inquiry was very light, wheat being so much cheaper for distilling purposes, though it cannot be used alone, but requires a liberal mixing with corn. No. 2 opened at 77c, declined to 67½c, and closed firm at 76½@77c. New was very strong, selling at 78c for fresh receipts, bringing it to about 75½c for regular, or within 1½c of the price of No. 2. No grade was almost inactive; there were a few buyers present, but none offering; it closed nominal at 65@66c. [illegible] Total, 38,200 bu. Seller April sold at 76½@77c, and seller May at 79@80c.

Oats were active and strong at ½@½c advance, in sympathy with the advices of firmness in New York. The transactions were principally in options, there being few cash lots offering at any price. The market closed with buyers at 38½c. [illegible] Total, 112,800 bu. Seller April sold at 38½@38¾c; seller May at 41½@42c, and buyer April at 39c.

Rye was quiet, but strong, at 1@2c advance, the offerings being very small, while the demand was rather urgent. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu regular No. 2 at 70½c.

Barley was nominal on store lots, at 50@52c for No. 2; 37@40c for No. 3, and 30@34c for rejected. Sample lots were more active and unchanged. [illegible] Total, 4,400 bu.

Seeds were moderately active and strong, at $8.00@8.25 for clover; $5.00@5.25 for timothy; $1.30 for Hungarian, and $1.05 for millet.

The exports of wheat and corn from New Orleans, in bu, are thus reported:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Sept. 1, '68, to Jan. 1, '69	none	50,121
Jan. 1, '69, to Sept. 1, '69	185,878	495,116
Sept. 1, '69, to Jan. 1, '70	28,772	5,550

At a caucus of members of the Board of Trade, held this afternoon, the following ticket was put in nomination for officers of the board, to be voted for on Monday next. The ticket is a strong one—anti-warehouse-monopoly to the core, and should receive the support of all who desire to see grain owners allowed to control their own property:

President—J. S. Rumsey received 98 votes out of 106.

First Vice President—B. F. Murphy was nominated by acclamation.

Second Vice President—D. W. Dater received 80 votes out of 121.

Directors—E. F. Lawrence, 98 votes; A. H. Pickering, 78 votes; W. H. Goodnow, 82 votes; D. H. Denton, 46 votes; J. J. Richards, 31 votes.

Committee on Arbitration—J. Wade, M. S. Bacon, Alexander Nesbitt, J. F. Gillette, J. R. Hall.

Committee of Appeals—W. H. Brainerd, George H. Gibson, M. S. Nichols, G. W. Higgins, Asa Dow.

We note that "straight" Chicago No. 2 spring was quoted in New York to-day at $1.12; within 1c of the price of No. 2 Milwaukee. We called attention a few days ago to the discrepancy existing for some time past, and the Secretary of our Board of Trade wrote to the New York reporter about it. Henceforth we may hope to see Chicago No. 2 spring prices quoted for No. 2 and No. 3 spring, hitherto shipped there, quoted at its true grading or not at all.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, March 31.—Sound flour steady and salable at $4.50@4.60. Wheat inactive and steady; No. 2 Chicago at $1.07@1.10; Milwaukee, $1.10@1.12 in store and afloat; amber, $1.24 ... [illegible] Whiskey quiet, 98c bid. Gold 112.

LIVERPOOL, March 31, 11:15 a. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 9s 2d@9s 4d; spring, 8s; white wheat, 9s 3d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 91½s. Lard, 66s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Unchanged.

LATER—EXTRA.

Pork, 91½s. Rest unchanged.

LATER.

After the close of the regular board the grain markets were quiet, and, for No. 2 spring wheat, prices were lower, the market closing steady at 76½c seller April. Corn and oats were unchanged. No demand for provisions. Nothing doing at the evening board.

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of this week, gives a detailed statement of pork packing in the West during the past season. We make the following abstract:

No one familiar with this business can fail to perceive that the raising and feeding of hogs in the West is not keeping pace with the increase in population, and the consequent increase in the consumption of the article. [illegible]

In the early part of the season it was quite generally believed that the crop would not much exceed two million head ... [illegible]

The following were the total number of hogs packed by States for two years:

	1869-70.	1868-69.
Ohio	466,497	377,478
Illinois	505,343	[illegible]
Indiana	335,514	349,219
Kentucky	183,439	197,011
Missouri	189,632	431,615
Iowa	203,097	199,416
Wisconsin	185,684	179,141
Tennessee	9,116	8,031
Grand Totals	2,499,173	[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]

As usual, we failed to obtain the average weight and yield of lard from many places, but the returns furnished to us give ample data to enable us to arrive at the average weight and the yield of lard with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The average weight of hogs, and the yield of leaf lard per hog, by States, compare as follows:

[illegible]

The general averages compare as follows:

[illegible]

Multiplying the total number of hogs packed each season, by the general averages, the comparative crop can be ascertained, thus:

Total crop 1870, lbs	537,116,495
Total crop 1869, lbs	516,709,941
Increase, lbs	20,406,554

Equal to an increase of 3.95 per cent.

ILLINOIS.

The following shows the packing in Illinois:

[illegible]

The following shows the packing at the principal points in other States; the totals of each State are given below:

OHIO.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

PACKING FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The whole number of hogs packed in the West, as reported by this paper, each of the last twenty-one years, was as follows:

[illegible]

The advices we have from the various sections in the West render it quite probable that the supply of summer fatted hogs will be very moderate. Stimulated by high prices, the farmers have fatted all the hogs which could be fatted, and kept but a small supply of pork for their own use. A general disposition prevails, however, to plant a large breadth of land in corn this spring, and to raise as large a crop of hogs as possible, for the season of 1870-1, because pork has paid far better the past season than any other article of farm product.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Quincy Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Chicago & N. W. Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Southern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was a fair business transacted in this department of the live stock market to-day ... [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—At the decline noted yesterday afternoon trade opened with considerable spirit; but as the day advanced there was a falling off in the demand, and before the close prices had taken a farther downward turn to the extent of 10@15c, at which reduction the market closed weak. Sales were made at $8.50@8.65 for common; $8.75@8.85 for medium; and at $9.00@9.25 for good to choice smooth, fat, even lots. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply was more liberal to-day, but the demand was good, and prices were well sustained, at $4.25@5.25 for common to medium, and at $6.00@7.00 for good to choice grades.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—Received, 10,417 lbs; shipped, 1,000 lbs. The demand was moderate, and for all grades save choice the market was weak, with a declining tendency. Prices were nominally unchanged, however, ranging as follows: [illegible]

BAGGING—This market was inactive, but at the decline noted yesterday the feeling was quite firm. We repeat our list, as follows: [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was dull and neglected. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—The cheese market was in about the same condition as noted in our reports from day to day for a week past. The demand for fine goods continues fair, and full prices are being insisted upon; but for low grades the market is dull and easy. [illegible]

COAL—Business was dull to-day, and the general market was weak, with a declining tendency. [illegible]

COFFEE—In this market to-day only a fair business was transacted, but dealers were firm in their demands. [illegible]

CANDLES—The inquiry was fair, and prices were firm. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Trade was fair, and dealers were realizing prices which buyers were generally willing to offer. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—The market was dull and sales were slow at 13c per dozen.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was no change in the fruit and nut market to note. Trade was very quiet, and the market was steady, though prices were not quotably lower. The following are the current rates: [illegible]

FISH—Business was inactive and values were nominally unchanged. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

[illegible]

HAY—The supply of loose hay on wagons was inconsiderable, and quotations for such are at present purely nominal. Pressed descriptions were in ample supply and steady. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 72,494 lbs; shipped, 64,200 lbs. There was no important change in the general features of this market. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—A fair demand was reported active for this portion of the week, and dealers were realizing at quotations:

[illegible]

LEATHER—There was but a limited inquiry for this article to-day, and the easy feeling that has characterized the market for some time past still prevails. The following are the ruling prices: [illegible]

LUMBER—The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The market to-day was dull, and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market to-day was dull, owing, in a great measure, to the inclemency of the weather. We quote prices firm, as follows: [illegible]

NAILS—There was a fair demand and rates were unaltered. [illegible]

OILS—The oil market was again dull and weak, in sympathy with the market East, and our outside quotations for linseed have been reduced. [illegible]

RICE—The market was again quiet, but steady at unchanged prices. [illegible]

SOAPS—There was a steady falling off in the demand ... [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Dealers continue to report a light demand from all quarters ... [illegible]

SALT—Received, none; shipped, 363 brls. Salt was in light demand, and prices were nominally the same as on yesterday. [illegible]

SUGARS—The disagreeable character of the weather to-day checked business, and only a fair number of buyers were in attendance upon the market. We, however, quote prices firm at the following range: [illegible]

SYRUPS—There was about the usual inquiry, and prices were steady, as follows: [illegible]

SPICES—Trade was exceedingly light, and prices were easy at the following range: [illegible]

STARCH—The inquiry was of a local character and a meagre business was done: [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 34,780 lbs; shipped, none. The following sales were reported: [illegible]

TEAS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The demand was fair, notwithstanding the disagreeable character of the weather, and prices were fully sustained. We quote as follows: [illegible]

TOBACCO—This market was steady and firm at about previous rates. We continue to quote: [illegible]

WOOD—Remains quiet, and prices were unchanged, ranging as follows: [illegible]

WOOL—Received, 4,200 lbs; shipped, none. The market was quiet, dull and inactive, and prices were unchanged. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 31—11:15 a. m.—Consols for money, 93¼; consols for account, 93⅜. Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 114½; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 90½; '65, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87¾.

LONDON, March 31—Evening.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93½. American securities quiet. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, March 31.—Bonds firm at 95¼.

PARIS, March 31.—Bourse quiet at 74f 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 9s 2d@9s 4d; Red wheat, 8s ... White wheat, 9s 3d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 91½s. Lard, 66s.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10¾d; Orleans, 11@11⅛d.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 9s 3d; red Western No. 2, 8s; winter, 9s 2d@9s 4d. [illegible]

LONDON, March 31.—Tallow 44s 3d ... Linseed oil steady; Calcutta linseed ... [illegible]

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 54f.

HAVRE, March 31.—Cotton quiet.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 head; market quiet, heavy, and unchanged. [illegible]

Hogs—Steady; 9@9½c.

Sheep—Light supply and quiet at 6@8¼c for wooled.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Market steady, but lacking in activity. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton—Firm; sales ... [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.21; regular do, $1.11@1.12; amber do, $1.16; No. 1 red, $1.15½; No. 2 red, $1.05. Corn steady and unchanged; new, 80c; old, 82c. Oats 1½c better; No. 1, 43@45c.

CLOVER SEED—1½c better; $8.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 1,750 bu; corn, 1,100 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—COTTON—Easier; low middling, 20c; good ordinary, 19c. Sales, 4,371 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4.50@6.00 for superfine to fancy. Corn, $1.00, shelled, in depot.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Clear sides, 16½c; shoulders, 11½c; hams, 18½c; canvassed, 18@19c. Lard, 15½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—TOBACCO—Sales of 200 hhds at full figures—$5.05@5.75 for frosted; $4.00@7.50 for lugs; $6.00@9.00 for common leaf to medium wrappers.

BAGGING—Steady at 25c.

COTTON—Firm; middlings, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Steady; extra family, $5.50. Grain quiet and steady. Wheat, $1.10@1.05. Corn, 88c. Oats, 45c. Rye, 90c from store, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—Very dull; mess pork, $27.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 11½c; clear rib, 15½c; clear sides, 16½c. Bulk—Shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 13½c; clear sides, 14c. Lard—Prime tierce, 15½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 18¼c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and steady at 94@95c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—COTTON—Quiet; low middlings, 20½c. Receipts, 307 bales; exports, 3,184 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, super, $4.50. Corn, 96c. Oats, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 16½c. Pork, $27.50@28.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c; sides, 16c; bulk shoulders, 10½c; sides, 15c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; white, $1.35@1.40. Rye, 95c. Corn firm; scarce and higher; yellow, $1.00@1.02. Oats firm at 56@58c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude, 16c; refined, 30½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer; Western super, $4.50@4.75; extra, $4.75@5.50; family, $6.00@6.75. Wheat quiet and unchanged; prime to choice Maryland, $1.35@1.45. Corn steady; new white, 92@93c; yellow, 95@96c. Oats, 56@57c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $27.00@27.50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 16½c; shoulders, 13c; hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 98@99c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand; family, $5.25@5.50. Wheat firm at $1.10@1.15. Corn in good demand at 80@82c. Oats firm at 53@56c. Rye and barley unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer; middling at 21c.

TOBACCO—Unchanged; but little done, owing to the unfavorable weather.

WHISKEY—Advanced; sales at 94c in wooden-bound cooperage.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with a strong feeling; sales of mess pork at $27.00; bulk shoulders held at 9½@10c. [illegible] Lard, 15c ... [illegible]

BUTTER—Hardly so firm, and prices unchanged.

EGGS—Advanced to 18c.

CHEESE—Unchanged and quiet.

OIL—Linseed oil steady; 94c. Lard oil firm at $1.10.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 30@32c.

SEEDS—Clover seed firm with good demand at 18@19c per lb. Timothy seed scarce and in demand at $5.00@5.50 per bu.

MONETARY—Gold, 111½c. Exchange par.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat more active and ... for No. 1; 77c for No. 2. Oats ... Corn firm at 80c for new. Rye and barley nominal.

RECEIPTS—1,000 brls flour; 9,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour; none ... wheat.

2:25 P. M.—Wheat quiet and steady at 80½c for No. 1 in store; 80c for No. 2; sales light.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—TOBACCO—Active and firm; steady; better for dark fillers.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet ... [illegible]

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c; closing at 94c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm ... [illegible]

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Extra white, $1.26; No. 1 do, $1.20. Corn, 81c. Oats, 50c.

CLOVER SEED—Advanced to $9.00@9.75.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Rye flour dull at $4.75@5.00 per brl. Buckwheat flour held at $5.00@5.25 per brl. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red held at $1.11; No. 2 do, $1.07. Corn—New held at 84c; rejected, 80c. Oats—No receipts; very firm at 50@51c for No. 1. Rye dull and nominal. Barley nominal.

PETROLEUM—Spot oil dull; the following sales were reported: 500 brls standard white, buyer May, at 23½c; 500 brls do, same option, at 23¾c; 2,000 brls do, last half May, at 23c. Crude lower; 16c spot; held at $3.15; sales of 1,000 brls, seller April, at $3.05; 1,000 brls, seller May, at $3.15.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

TRANSFERS.—The following vessel transfers have been recorded in the Custom House, in Buffalo. The list embraces the time from September, 1869, until March 30, 1870:

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—We have received the following circular from the Custom House officials, which is of importance to every mariner on the Lakes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

CUSTOM HOUSE FEES.—The following is an official statement showing the fees required by law to be paid at the Custom House on the north, northeast, and northwest frontiers of the United States:

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 173 South Clark st. (near Monroe).

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

[illegible]

Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 173 South Clark st., Chicago.

Dr. Bissett,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Consultations

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

[illegible]

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease ... [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible]

REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

INVESTIGATION.

Session of the Committee of Nine—The Normal School Heating and Ventilating Business—Continuation of Architect Winchell's Testimony—He Regards Thomas as Thoroughly Incompetent.

The Court House Sub-Basement Contract.

Affidavit of Thomas McGrath, who "Knows" Mr. Thomas and Reuben Walworth, Treasurer & Purse—How a Contract was Figured Out, Let and "Transferred"—An Interview with Mr. Tenbig.

An Awful Exposure of Fraud.

MORNING SESSION.

The Committee of Nine met yesterday morning. There were present Supervisors Bowen, in the chair; Sauter, Worthington, Waterman, Ashbolt, Teack, and Gage. Supervisor Waterman acted as Secretary.

Mr. Winchell was examined. He produced the plans of the Normal School building, and explained the construction for the benefit of the committee. The plan of the basement showed that an engine house and chimney were originally provided for, but the chimney is built in the wall; the committee, however, decided to do away with the engine house and smoke-stack; originally the chimney was intended to be built at the same time as the building; if he subsequently built the chimney in the building he would have had to tear down part of a wall. The chimney was built of the foundation; the walls were up one story high in September, and the roof was on by the 1st of October; the contract was let before the fire; he expected that they were going to heat the building by steam; he had a conference with the Janitor by between the joint committee and Mr. Thomas.

Superintendent Worthington and the committee went to the Normal School and had that Mr. Thomas knew more than anybody else.

Mr. Winchell then produced the paper submitted to the plans to the board at all; the cost of changing the flue from the north side to the center walls was $1,500; that was merely the extra cost of cutting the flues and the stone for them; the expense was caused by the order of Mr. Thomas, was entirely a change ordered by him; the change could as well be heated by furnaces; the furnaces would cost about $2,000 more than the present heating; including the extra expense incurred in making the change, would cost about $3,000; the furnaces would cost 50 per cent more to run than the steam apparatus; the coils could have been more compact in the corner; the heater would have been in the corridor at all; just around the coils; walls would be about the same as placed in the corridor; Thomas placed the coils in the corridor; Thomas placed the coils in the corridor; Thomas said he was going to see the entire basement for the sake of coils; the committee had a meeting in Winchell's office when Thomas was discharged, and the committee discharged him; Thomas, however, who said he did not know why the building could not be heated complete by the walls; Thomas was again employed, and Mr. Byington's services were dispensed with; he (Winchell) drew up plans, which were to be approved by Mr. Byington and by the committee; the plans were never examined by the committee, as Thomas was dissatisfied before the plans were ready; did not think that the building could be so well heated through the outside as through the inside walls; was one of the main reasons why he left; he was of the same opinion now; the flues he put on the inside walls would answer for steam as well as for furnaces; the valves and connection pipes now on the coils would answer for steam; did not according to the specifications; that was said when he was first employed; Thomas said that Thomas got him to build an engine house; into which the boilers were placed; he said that it had to be both down; he then enlarged the engine house, and had to take it down also; the engine house could be enlarged for the time; that was the second time the engine house was changed, which cost $1,500 instead of $1,000; the contract with Thomas was completed to superintend any work that Thomas had to do; he was in the house as much witness; he was there a fair other times; the superintendent of work; a piece of work that he have waited it every other day; if Thomas had been there when the valves were put in, he could have objected to them at the outset, and have made them put in others; he could not; he was consulted now sustained Mr. Thomas; witness acted in good faith; he thought Mr. Worthington as he thought he could do the work better than Mr. Cassels; he had since changed his opinion; he thought Mr. Grace, and was satisfied that he could do work as well as Mr. Cassels; he could not put it work as good as called for by the contract; Mr. Worthington's opinion was based on his satisfied with the brick; he noticed the fine brickwork in large rooms; for January; the brickwork in large rooms; for January; the engine; the old committee made that change; witness was present when it was made; he had orders from the joint committee to build two brick partitions; and to have the work done; he did not the work should go on; there was easier in that way.

The committee then adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 3 p. m., Supervisor Dolton in the chair. Mr. Winchell was also called. He said that Mr. Winchell told him that the trusses and beams of sufficient strength were strong enough; witness could prove that the floor would bear the weight; he thought that the floor would bear the weight; it would have to bear; it was foolishness to have columns in the original plan; Mr. Wentworth would not have had them.

Mr. Thomas cross-examined Mr. Winchell on the first question. The cross-firing was more lively than the direct examination.

Mr. Thomas testified that Mr. Winchell put in twenty-five flues, and he had put in fifty-one; he had put in fifty-one; he had put in only one-half of the flues on a plan established; were to be used, as the flues on the north can plan had been changed; he had not put out of which was to be used; he had changed the plan; Mr. Winchell testified Mr. Thomas that they wanted to get to heater.

The chief testimony of Thomas and Mr. Winchell was unnecessarily repeated.

Mr. Winchell stated he was blamed for the disconnection of the basement, as he was charged with it in Mr. Thomas's report. He had clearly shown that the fault lay with Mr. Thomas. The only contract he was responsible for, were the bridges, put in to strengthen the floor of the Normal School room. The contract price was about $1,000. He estimated all other extras to the contractors. He had not received any money for them; Cook said until two weeks afterward that contract was let. He said he would not be in the contract with or the schools would freeze; witness was willing to leave the character of the work to the committee; he was willing that they should judge for themselves. Mr. Winchell further stated that the contractors were delayed in finishing their work by the heaters; the contractors were also harassed to see the county for damages. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Winchell said the furniture of the building would cost $5,000. The counties ordered by the joint committee would cost about $1,000. The repair of the floors was rendered necessary by the change in the heating.

Mr. Thomas was admitted to the room again. He said that the contractor was a case of a man who wanted to get the order in the same all-fired hurry he could not do it. He had to put in the valves were too small; Thomas had a letter from the contractor, saying that the valves were too small; Thomas had a letter from the contractor, saying that the valves were too small; Thomas had a letter from the contractor, saying that